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A Typical Pennsylvania Dutch Kitchen

The President General's Message

NOVEMBER comes again with its gorgeous autumn colors,—ripe grain and harvest—and gratitude in our hearts, to God, for His abundant blessings. This November of 1945 is filled with extra benefits for which to be thankful—our hearts sing the glad *Te Deum Laudamus* for Allied Victory over our enemies, who sought the destruction of all our sacred institutions and freedom.

The Founding Fathers celebrated that first Thanksgiving Day for that freedom which they had set up, with God's help and guidance amid the dangers of the New World. These two Thanksgiving Days stand as the stone piers at each end of a bridge, below which surge the turbulent dangers of flood and disaster. Wars, destruction and chaos have threatened the structure but the stone piers have withstood them all, and this month we kneel again in reverent thanksgiving that peace has come—that millions of our men are safely home again—that our country itself has been spared the foot of the invader and that no bombs or attacks have wrecked the security—the beauty—the freedom of our homeland. We are thankful for freedom from tyranny, as our forefathers were on that first Thanksgiving.

While giving thanks for the safe return of millions of our men and women, let us also remember the families of those loved ones who will not return, and ask that they be comforted.

We also pray that the spirit of peace may enter and abide within the hearts of mankind. Let us be ever determined that our Nation shall be defended and prepared against any attack by nations that do not share this desire to live in peace with other nations of the world. Let us intercede with our senators and congressmen to make obligatory our military preparedness—and defense of our people and of our freedom.

During the war years the three floors of our Memorial Continental Hall were occupied by Prisoners of War Relief Section of the National American Red Cross and the Volunteer Special Service Activities Group of the District of Columbia Chapter, American Red Cross. We are glad to extend to those agencies the hospitality of our buildings. Now that peace has come we are

gradually reclaiming our rooms, and we are thankful that once again our Museum galleries and other rooms are assuming their pre-war appearance and give us the feeling of being at home.

The signing of the Armistice on November 11 will ever be held in sacred memory as a landmark in our national history—as it signalled the end of World War I. This event stands with VE-Day and VJ-Day in equal significance of the great victory that was won over foes of individual freedom and initiative.

With a prayer that each of you will enjoy a gloriously happy Thanksgiving Day, I am.

Faithfully,

May E. Talmadge

President General, N. S. D. A. R.



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Shrines of Our Founding Fathers

BY VYLLA P. WILSON



Old Swedes Church, Wilmington, Delaware

IN the brave new world that is to be, religion is to play a chief role as it has in the past in this country. For this nation, under God, was founded on faith. Wherever our forefathers went they took with them the abiding belief in God and the religion of their choice which had led many of them across the dark waters of unknown seas in order to find a freedom for the faith they cherished.

Fortunately today many witnesses in enduring brick and stone remain of these strong beliefs of our ancestors. America has no greater shrines than these churches of old, through which have flowed important events of the generations since the days when our forebears inhabited this fair land of ours.

No one can read idly of the Pilgrim fathers kneeling in prayer on Plymouth Rock or of godly Master Robert Hunt setting up an out-of-doors altar under a sail cloth on Jamestown Island without realizing

that these were men of faith in a Higher Being than themselves.

The first thing that Christopher Columbus did on landing on the soil of San Salvador was to plant a rude cross thereon.

It behooves us at Thanksgiving time in this year of grace 1945 to think of these things and to resolve anew that the faith of our fathers shall prevail throughout the land and that religion and all its works shall flourish.

Nor should it be forgotten that it was in the belfry of the old North Church in Boston Town that Paul Revere watched the "opposite shore" for the two lights to flicker that would signal to him the news to spread "through every Middlesex village and town" on his famous ride.

And it was in Saint John's Church in Richmond, Virginia, that Patrick Henry uttered his immortal phrase "Give me Liberty or give me death."

These are but passing examples of the

part played by these old shrines in the civic and patriotic life of the people as well as their religious one.

The church in those stirring times dared to stand by the right and "never sold the truth to serve the hour."

The story was the same throughout the colonies and the early settlements in this country. Almost the first act was to establish a meeting house or church.

At St. Mary's city in Maryland the Maryland cavaliers had place of worship before they had a place of abode and in St. Augustine and California the establishment of mission churches was the first act of those settlers.

In the American Revolution many of these shrines were turned into temporary hospitals and thousands of lives were saved by such action.

Each colony had its lists of famous

shrines and happily many of them have been preserved to the present time.

Let us dedicate them anew to the cause of religion and liberty. Bring them more and more into the life of your community as they were of old.

They will light the way to freedom for us again as they did in the days of Paul Revere.

Some idea of the part the church on Jamestown Island played in the life of those intrepid first colonists can be gained from this excerpt from the diary of Captain John Smith. He wrote of the first church: "It was a homely thing like a barne, set upon cratchets, covered with rafts, sedge and earth; so was the walls. The best of our houses (were) of like curiosity; but the most part far much worse workmanship, that neither could defend from wind nor raine.



Old Ship Meeting House, Hingham, Mass.

"Yet we had daily Common Prayer, morning and evening; every Sunday two Sermons; and every three months the Holy Communion, till our minister died; but our prayers daily with an Homily on Sundays we continued two or three years till our preachers came."

When the new capital at Williamsburg came into being old Bruton Parish Church succeeded the old Jamestown church as important. The present edifice is the third of churches located on the same spot and dates back to 1710.

Bruton Parish Church has the proud distinction of being the oldest Episcopal Church in continuous use in the United States.

Its first rector is said to have been the Rev. Rowland Jones, an ancestor of Martha Washington.

To glance over other Shrines of early Virginia quickly one must pause before Old Saint Paul's in Norfolk, Virginia, which still bears in its walls the marks of a cannon ball fired from a British cannon on the Frigate Liverpool in Norfolk harbor during the Revolution. St. Paul's was erected in 1739. The cannon ball itself fell into the ground below the church and was not discovered until 1848.

Other Revolutionary churches in Virginia include Christ's Church, Alexandria, where George Washington's family pew is still marked; Pohick Church in the nearby countryside also attended by Washington and other colonial worthies, and St. John's Church in Richmond, mentioned before in this story.

In Maryland we find many Revolutionary churches many of them shrines of the Roman Catholic faith. In Baltimore is the First Presbyterian Church where is buried the American poet, Edgar Allan Poe, and his Revolutionary patriot grandfather, General David Poe, as well.

Working our way northward among the shrines of the founding fathers we find an outstanding one in Delaware in the Old Swedes Church in Wilmington, built near the close of the 17th century.

Every member of the congregation helped physically in the building of this Church. The boards, for instance, were all sawed by hand and the stones were broken by other members.

While in possession of the city of Wilmington in 1776-1777 the British quartered

two companies of soldiers in the historic shrine.

Revolutionary churches also flourished in New Jersey, one of them being the Olde Yellow Meeting House in Imlaystown. It was erected in 1731. In its plain interior many famous men and women have worshipped.

It is not difficult to find ancient shrines in Pennsylvania and the mind turns immediately to that revered house of worship in Philadelphia, Old Christ Church and its sister Revolutionary dated shrines, St. Paul's and St. Peter's.

Christ Church was one of the handsomest of colonial churches and is in a good state of preservation today. It is replete with historic silver and furnishings and no stay in the Quaker city is adequate without a visit to it.

In Delaware County is that loved Quaker shrine Concord Meeting House. It was built in 1686 and was used as a hospital by the British following the Battle of Brandywine. The Friends Meeting House in Chester is another pre-Revolutionary shrine, having been erected in 1736.

Naturally, in New York City and State, it is not hard to find shrines of our founding fathers. There is, for instance, Trinity Church, erected in 1696. It has been rebuilt several times since then and the present Trinity Church in its well known Gothic was not erected until 1841.

It is St. Paul's which dates back to the colonial era, however.

The Palatine Lutheran Church in the Mohawk Valley was built in 1770 and some remodelling was done in 1870.

There are many colonial and Revolutionary period churches in New England. One of the oldest of these is the Ship Meeting House in Hingham, Massachusetts. It has a lookout station which gave it its nautical nickname.

The meeting house was constructed by ship carpenters and very sturdy and staunch it is. Here was held the famed town meetings as well as religious services. Other village gatherings took place as well.

Perhaps no two more historic churches are better known than the Old South Church and the Old North Church in Boston. The Old North Church, of course, has the Paul Revere tradition. Both of them had seen much stirring history.

In Maine one of the colonial churches is the First Congregational Church of Kennebunk. The First Baptist Church of Providence, Rhode Island, has the distinction of being the oldest Baptist organization in America.

The First Church of Christ, Farmington, Conn., has been greatly admired by architects. It was built in 1771. Its first house of worship was erected in 1709.

In the far south are cherished such ancient churches as the Huguenot Church in Charleston, South Carolina, founded in 1680; Christ Church in Savannah; the

Cathedral Church at Saint Augustine, Florida, dating back so far as its parish records are concerned to 1594, although the building is not the same, and the Cathedral of St. Louis in New Orleans with all its wealth of history.

So the story of the shrines of our founding fathers and those who came after them might be told state by state, save for lack of space.

Any way, cherish them this Thanksgiving, visit them and say a prayer therein in gratitude to God for bringing peace again upon earth.



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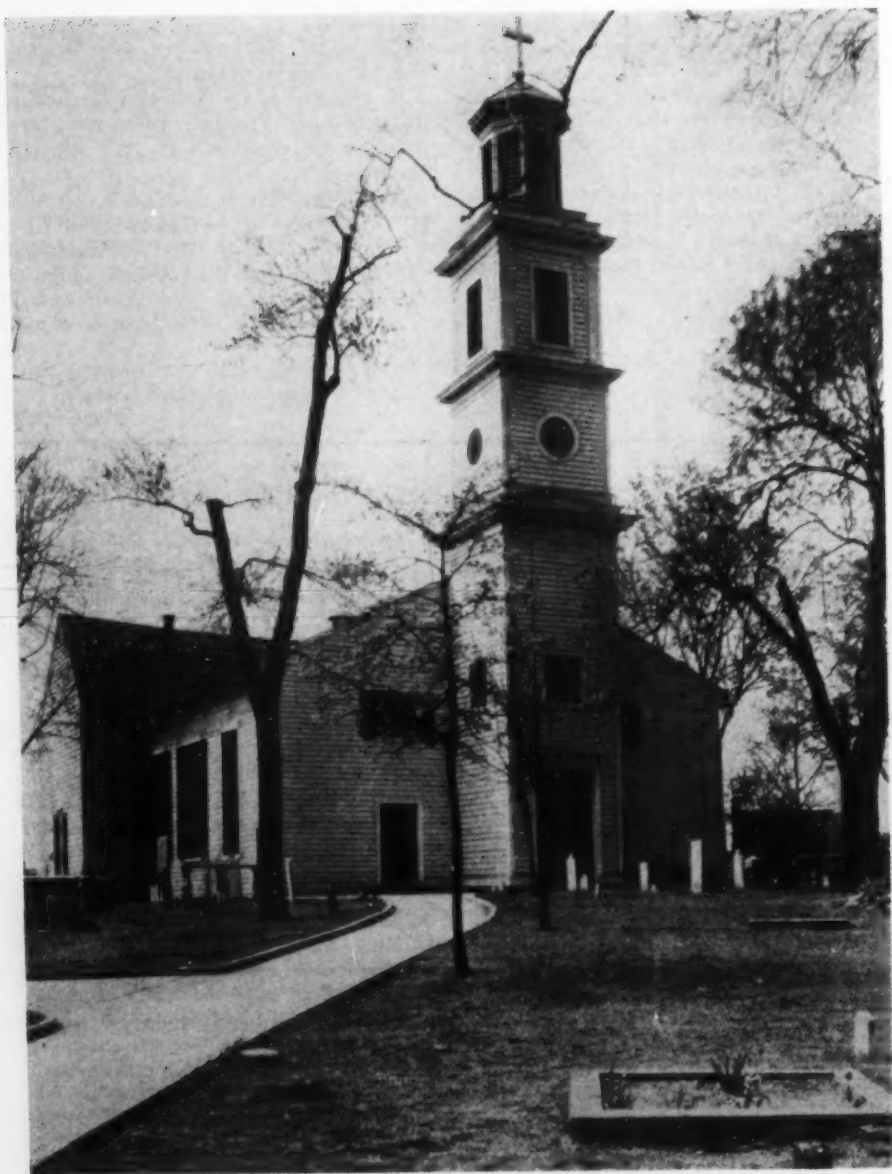
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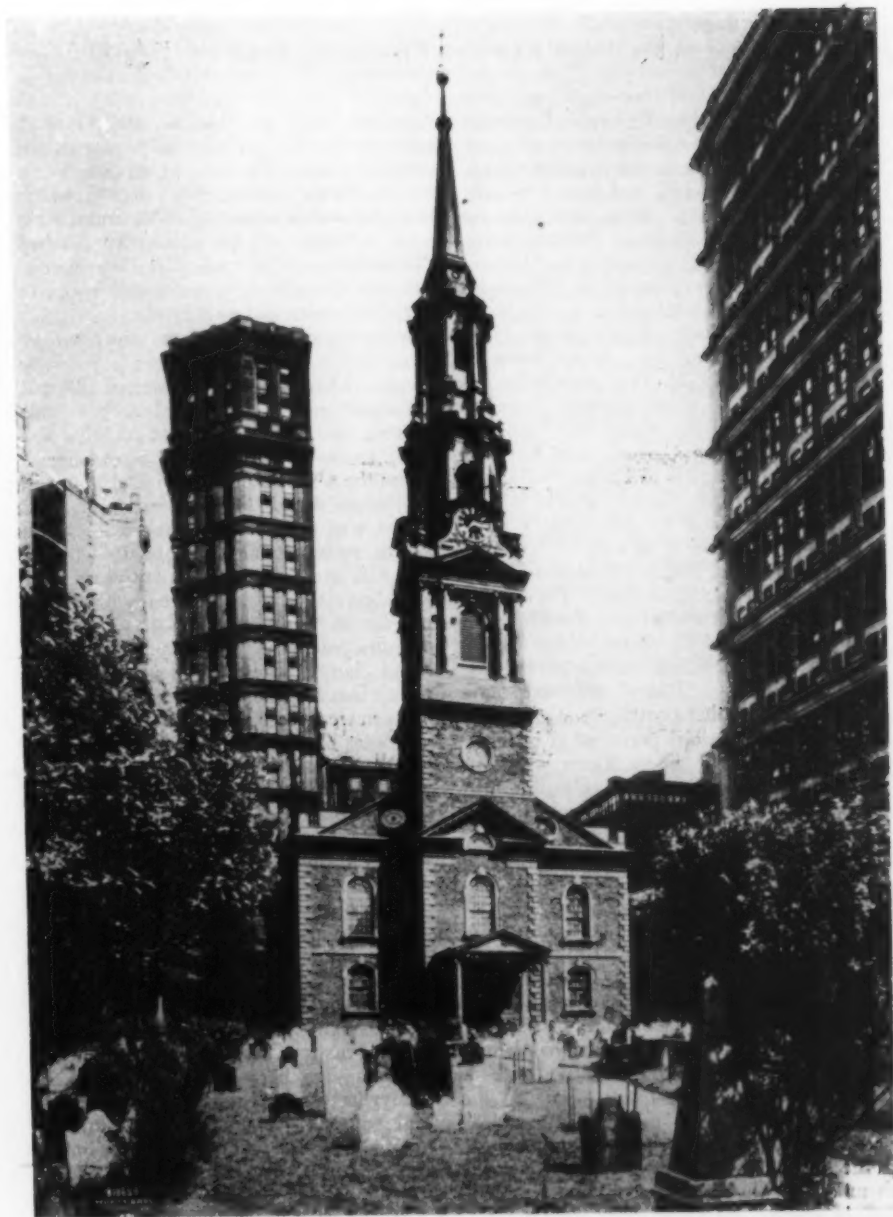
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LUCILE HORTON LATTING, *Chairman.*



St. John's Church, Richmond, Va.



St. Paul's Chapel, New York City

Meet the Pennsylvania Dutch

BY JOHN FASSETT EDWARDS, M.D.

A RECENT trip through Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, aroused interest in a study of the people of that region, famed for their huge, red barns weirdly decorated with "Hex" signs, their splendid farms and sturdy personal characteristics.

It seems that their current name "Dutch" sprang from a corruption of "Deutsch" which the English-speaking residents of Philadelphia, where these people first landed, in the long ago, found hard to pronounce. In 1732 the population of Philadelphia was about one-half Pennsylvania Dutch, and the streets were marked with name-signs in German and English. One of the finest parts of Philadelphia still is known as Germantown, which is not in the least related to the country with which we were recently at war.

These so-called Dutch originated in the fertile, picturesque Rhineland. They are a blend of Swiss from around Zurich, Alemanni, Franks and Bavarians. In no sense are they Hollanders, and it is breaking the rules to call them "Dutch" although here we will continue that practice.

Because of religious persecution in their homeland after the Thirty Years War—in 1635—there was a fierce mixup in the Palatinate, which as yet is geographically a part of Western Germany. Again, this was a religious war and these Dutch were in it up to their ears. They are good fighters, even if they are devout members of the Lutheran church. The outcome of this trouble was that this opinionated folk began to migrate in small groups to England, and from there came to America, nearly always landing at Philadelphia. Even now they live not far from their original landing-place, as becomes a conservative, home-loving people.

William Penn liked these solid people, and three times Penn visited their original home in the Palatinate, in the endeavor to find for them an earthly haven where they might live in peace. He encouraged their settlement in the colony of Penn's Woods, because he had wangled from the English ruler of that time a grant of a large, indifferently defined territory in the wilds of North

America. And the "Dutch" still reside almost exclusively on what is a part of the original grant. The first lot of them came over in the tiny sailing-ship Concord, which left England October 16, 1683, and after a most unhappy voyage eventually reached Philadelphia. Energetically they spread out over the near-by district and began to establish homes and start farms.

As lovers of the good earth, the Pennsylvania Dutch have always been a patriotic people. They were the authors of the first organized protest against slavery in this country, in 1686; and when the English began to tax the tea brought into America it was the Dutch who first kicked about it, long before Bunker Hill or Lexington. This protest was made in Philadelphia—not in Boston as is commonly thought—October 16, 1773, and to the day ninety years after their first landing. Apparently they had gone far in those ninety years.

In the following year the Dutch raised a loud clamor for independence as a *principle*. Dutch almost to a man, the York Riflemen were the first Revolutionary troops from west of the Hudson river and south of Long Island to report in Boston at the call of the Continental Congress, July 18, 1775. Captain George Nagel, of Reading, Pennsylvania, was the first officer to present himself and his advance company of volunteer soldiers.

At the outbreak of the Revolution, Peter Muhlenberg appeared one Sunday morning in his pulpit at Woodstock, Virginia, and delivered a ringing sermon on the grave issues of that day, then ripped off his black clerical gown and stood in the uniform of a soldier, ready to serve his country. Later he became the hero of the Battle of the Brandywine, and subsequently was made a major general. So much for this militant dominie. Practically every member of this fighting parson's command was a Pennsylvania Dutchman. In fact, more than half of the ragged Continental army of some 34,000 scrappers were Pennsylvania Dutch. Washington's body-guard was made up almost entirely of these husky lads, who had the honor of escorting him to Mount

Vernon at the close of the Revolution. A study of the subject indicates that apparently Washington deliberately chose Valley Forge for his winter quarters so as to be near the generous and dependable Dutch. His personal cook was Pennsylvania Dutch, and so was his chief army baker, Christian Ludwig. Moreover, the Dutch accepted the worthless Continental money, while thrifty Quakers were selling provisions to the British invaders for good English cash.

Frederick August Conrad Muhlenberg was the first speaker of the First Continental Congress. Dr. Bodo Otto, of Reading, Pennsylvania, was senior surgeon to all the colonial hospitals.

Often in moving pictures there are shown views of the oldtime vehicles that were driven across the Plains, known as Conestoga wagons. These conveyances were made by the Dutch in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and took their name from the Conestoga Indians who lived thereabouts. Some of these Conestoga wagons with their horses in place were sixty feet in length, and like their makers were honest and strong. They could transport over the roughest country as much as eight tons of freight. Obviously, this form of transportation was highly instrumental in the winning of the West. Conestoga wagons were used long before that time in the French and Indian War and in the War of 1812.

Moreover, these ingenious and patient Dutch artisans devised and made the long rifles known today as Kentucky rifles. Daniel Boone, who was born and spent his early life in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, a very Dutch community, took a pair of these rifles with him when he migrated to Kentucky, hence their present name. Not a doubt these arms, which were definitely superior to the British arms, played an essential part in winning our independence.

Besides building noteworthy wagons and superior rifles, these Dutch invented several dishes still in common use. Their dried corn is to be found in many a grocer's stock, their pretzels are the delight of millions, as are their sausages that bear the tangy flavor of the old-time smokehouse, and their tasteful liver pudding. In the writer's collection there are 350 recipes formulated by the industrious Dutch housewives.

While these people are clannish, they are now yielding to the pressure of modernism,

and today their young people work in offices and factories, somewhat to the regretted neglect of their ancient culinary ability. Nor do they continue to speak their patois, known as Pennsylvania Dutch, which actually is a legitimate South German dialect, in this country somewhat diluted with American. However, essentially they remain the same sturdy, muscular folk they always have been, a careful, frugal, hard-working community who drive expensive automobiles. Lancaster county, already mentioned, populated almost exclusively by Pennsylvania Dutch, is the most highly developed and valuable agricultural area of its size in the whole United States.

It is unfortunate that there is not more space for a consideration of their peculiar superstitions, their belief in the hex and the efficacy of powwow. These beliefs are readily traced back to their origin in Europe, beyond which they blend into the haze of unwritten history.

Our kind of pie was born in Saxony, and brought to its mouth-watering perfection by the Pennsylvania Dutch. Very commonly they eat pie for breakfast. Look over the following menu, an actual, everyday meal in Pennsylvania Dutch homes, and served in lavish quantity:

- Sausage, smoked
- Potatoes
- Cabbage, spiced
- String beans
- Cake (cocoanut and chocolate)
- Canned fruit (pears, peaches & cherries)
- Bread and marvelous butter
- Pie (mince & pumpkin)
- Pickles in great variety
- Coffee

In the center of the big, round table at every meal (yes, breakfast too) there is a choice collection of additional jams, jellies and preserves.

For the benefit of the ladies, mention might be made of the fact that the attractive Clark Gable is Pennsylvania Dutch; and for the satisfaction of the men our famous soldier, General Pershing, also is Pennsylvania Dutch, to which might be added a long and distinguished list of prominent and worthy Americans, among them Woolworth of the Five and Ten and John Wanamaker, the Merchant Prince of Philadelphia.

Proving Revolutionary Ancestors in Pennsylvania

THERE are many sources, published and unpublished, which one can use in genealogical work especially in looking for Revolutionary ancestors. The sources available for persons working in Pennsylvania may be listed in five general groups: (1) National: pension records, census reports. (2) State: Philadelphia—Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Harrisburg—Land Office (Department of Internal Affairs), State Library, Pennsylvania Archives (published and unpublished). (3) County: courthouses—offices of recorder, registrar, prothonotary, clerk of Orphans Court, County Commissioners (tax records). County histories (not too dependable). Historical societies—for complete information see the Yearbook of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. (4) Local: histories, church records (published and unpublished), old newspaper files. Besides local files, files of Pennsylvania newspapers are to be found at the State Library, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Massachusetts. (5) Family: Bible records, cemetery inscriptions, family histories.

In searching in Pennsylvania one must continually be aware of the shifting in county lines. When the Revolution began, there were only eleven counties. Today there are 67. The best reference is the "Genealogical Map of the Counties" published by the Department of Internal Affairs at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. All legal records are to be found at the 67 county seats, although all records dealing with the Revolutionary period will be found at one of the 11 county seats in existence in 1775. In addition, southwestern Pennsylvania was a part of Virginia until 1781, in so far as court records are concerned. Washington County was formed in 1781.

When a new county was formed, no records were transferred from the parent county. For example, the records for what is now Blair County are to be found at the courthouses of Blair, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Cumberland Counties. An individual may have lived all his life on the same

farm, but the records may be found in several parts of Pennsylvania. The first thing that the investigator must do is to get a clear picture of the county lines for the particular place and time.

In searching through eighteenth century records, one must continually remember that the transcribers could not spell. Most names are found with every imaginable form of spelling, phonetic and otherwise. This cannot be too strongly emphasized. In a number of cases the writer felt that no records were available until he began to search for peculiar forms of spelling the name. This is particularly true in census and tax records.

Another point to be remembered is that, while traditions are not to be counted upon, they in many cases point the way. Nearly every tradition goes back to some original fact although much distortion may have taken place. It does give the investigator a clue for further documentary research which would otherwise not be possible.

Many facts come to light through indirect searches. This is true in court records, land records, pension applications, and histories. The pension application of John Smith may be supported by a statement by the Revolutionary ancestor being sought. Since no general index is available, the only method to follow is to make a complete search for the ancestor and for all the men who resided near him or served with him. Land reports often tell of other individuals who lived on adjoining farms. Both wills and deeds may refer to individuals who were relatives or neighbors. Even county histories are not adequately indexed. To make a complete search it is often necessary to cover an entire county in Pennsylvania for the period involved or it may be necessary to search all the records in the state for a particular surname. This is long and laborious, but in the end gives good results. Often all the pieces must be recognized and put together before conclusions can be made. As an example, the writer cites his own experience. In looking up his ancestors in Mifflin County, some data were found. Upon

looking up the pension, land, and tax records for the entire county, additional data were obtained belonging to his own family which otherwise would not have been found. Similarly, the search of all the records pertaining to the name Bell in Pennsylvania gave additional facts concerning his own branch of the family.

The definite problem in proving Revolutionary ancestors involves proof of service, proof that the soldier is an actual ancestor, proof of place of residence and of age. The chief source in the Pennsylvania records for proving service is the Fifth Series of the Pennsylvania Archives. Militia rolls are fairly complete. Probably more individuals served in the militia than in the Pennsylvania Line. Another excellent source is the pension applications at Washington. Often an abstract is inadequate. It is better to have a complete photostatic copy of all the papers. Other sources are cemetery inscriptions, newspaper accounts, and local history. Court records often give information concerning Revolutionary soldiers who were killed or wounded. This information may be given in petitions to the Orphans Court, noncupative wills, or even in prothonotary records. The writer knows of one case in which 25 years after the soldier lost his life in the Revolution, his children petitioned the court because the deed to his farm had been lost. In other cases court records or Acts of the Assembly in granting pensions tell of wounded soldiers or soldiers' widows or orphaned children.

After the record of service is obtained, it is necessary to prove that this man is an ancestor. This may be done through family or Bible records or through court records in connection with his estate. In one case the writer knows of a deed in which a farm belonging in the family for four generations lists the family line from the great grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, to his great grandson, the grantor. Sometimes,

in order to correctly identify an individual, it is necessary to plot the farms in a township or county. If more than one soldier of the same name is listed, it may be necessary by circumstantial evidence to build a complete case, proving the service and the relationship.

In order to prove a residence in Pennsylvania from 1775 to 1783, fairly complete tax records are available. These have been published in the Third Series of the Pennsylvania Archives. Other methods useful are church records showing annual payment of money or deeds reciting the residence of the individual. The men who lived on the frontier in central and western Pennsylvania often had to flee to more settled parts of Pennsylvania during Indian attacks. This makes frontier records somewhat uncertain, complicating the search.

To determine the age of the soldier and his approximate date of marriage, church and census (1800 and after) records may be used. The best sources are the tax records. In Pennsylvania an unmarried man above 21 was taxed as a "freeman." Upon marriage he appears on the regular tax lists. A search of tax records year by year enables one to determine when the man became 21 and when he was married. Another indication of his age is the age of his children, which may be determined through family or tax records.

No matter how difficult the problem is, there is generally some solution. The fact that records are so widely scattered makes it exceedingly difficult. Even the published records are not all listed in any one index or bibliography. Many days would be saved the genealogist if indices of the pension records at Washington, the land records at Harrisburg, and the early court and tax records of Pennsylvania were published.

DR. RAYMOND M. BELL,
Washington & Jefferson College,
Washington, Pennsylvania.

President General's Itinerary

October and November

Tuesday, October 16—St. Louis, Mo.

Wednesday, October 17—Meeting with Missouri D. A. R. in Kansas City.

Thursday, October 18—Meeting with Kansas D. A. R., Shawnee Mission, Kansas.

Friday, October 19—Meeting in Des Moines, Iowa.

Saturday, October 20—Meeting in Omaha, Nebr.

Monday, October 22—Meeting in Casper, Wyo.

Tuesday, October 23—Meeting in Denver, Colo.

Thursday, October 25—Meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Saturday, October 27—Meeting in Reno, Nevada.

Monday, October 29—Meeting in San Francisco, Calif.

Wednesday, October 31—Meeting in Los Angeles and vicinity.

Wednesday, November 14—Meeting in Phoenix, Ariz.

Thursday, November 15—Meeting in El Paso, Texas.

Friday, November 16—Meeting in Carlsbad, N. Mex.

Tuesday, November 20—Meeting in New Orleans, La.

December 3 to 11—Washington, D. C.



General Lafayette Chapter

GENERAL LAFAYETTE CHAPTER, Atlantic City, celebrated her fiftieth anniversary with two birthday parties: a Tea for members only, on June 6th at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Albert Abbott, and a Birthday Luncheon for members and guests at the Chelsea Hotel, on the following Saturday.

A Pageant depicting chapter activities was presented at the Tea. Mrs. Blake, Historian, gave the chapter history and descriptions of Pageant scenes.

The Organizing Officers were: Regent, Miss Sarah Doughty; Secretary, Miss Emma Bing; Treasurer, Miss Eliza Thompson; Registrar, Mrs. J. Kay Pitney; Historian, Mrs. William Sherrard.

The following members dressed in heirloom costumes of the 1890's represented the organizing officers and members, reenacting the first meeting and outstanding events: Mrs. James Scull as Miss Doughty, Mrs. George Keates as Miss Bing, Mrs. John Baratta as Mrs. Pitney, Mrs. Charles Jackson as Mrs. Sherrard, Miss Eliza Thompson, the only Organizing Officer, as Treasurer; Miss Caroline Ryon, Mrs. Leonard Rund-

strom, Mrs. Paul Bourgeois, Mrs. William Swinton as members. Mrs. Isora Somers portrayed Red Cross work. Mrs. Blanche Burbank, as Mrs. Sloop, brought little Patsey Croasdale who sang as a Crossnore Pupil. A delightful Reception and Tea followed.

The Luncheon on the following Saturday was formal and beautiful, with National and State Officers and Guests present. Mrs. Abbott, Regent, briefly sketched the chapter's beginnings, and warmly welcomed all. A Birthday cake with fifty candles was brought in and Miss Eliza Thompson, charter member, made the first cut. Officers and Honor guests extended greetings. Addresses were made by Commander Gifford Scull, U. S. N., Congressman Palmer Way, and Mrs. Randolph, State Regent.

Music was furnished by Miss Mida C. Blake and Miss Helena Schurgot, vocalist.

General Lafayette Chapter's first fifty years have been good years, years of service for God, Home and Country.

GEORGIANA COLLINS BLAKE
(Mrs. Charles W. Blake),
Chapter Historian.

Bunker Hill Tavern

BY MILDRED HOLMES RAILSBACK

Commodore Preble Chapter, D. A. R.

FAIRHAVEN was laid out by Jonathan Caldwell, a Quaker, in 1832, who is buried on the hill above the village. For over a century Fairhaven was entered from the west through an old covered bridge; a sleepy little hamlet, on a shady pike. One beholds on the left the old United Presbyterian Church of Norman design in its grove of fine old maples, with the cemetery on the hill above, the resting place of many of its founders.

At the south end of the town at the foot of a steep hill nestles the old "Bunker Hill Tavern" amidst a grove of fine old trees set out by Edward Hawes, reminiscent of his old home in Massachusetts. Trickling over the rocky bottom in the background, runs Four Mile Creek.

Edward Hawes, a New Englander, with a decided Yankee personality and pronounced accent, purchased the tavern in 1865 and opened a general store in one of the many large downstairs rooms.

For thirty-three years it had been fulfilling its destiny as a tavern catering to the comfort of man and beast along the main pike between Cincinnati and Richmond, Indiana. As many as 40 or 50 teams and drivers would stop for rest and refreshment in one day.

It is a rambling old structure of many rooms, three stories high, the post boys rooms, hardly more than closets tucked in under the eaves at the back of the house. The long barroom on the first floor was the symbol of hospitality and good cheer and even more than a century afterward one feels the spirit on entering the spacious hall from the south entrance. The handsome circular stairway ascends to the third floor with broad steps and landings and tradition says that up through this opening "mine host," with block and tackle found it easy to hoist barrels of "good cheer" for storage in the attic.

The spacious ballroom on the second floor which was the same size as the barroom on the lower floor, often rang to the frontier music and the thump of the old square dances, or the dignity of the more stately minuet.

Legend tells the story of old Gabe, a former slave, a fine singer and fiddler, from the nearby hamlet of Claysbury, who probably fiddled for the dancers.

Edward Hawes was a brother of Josiah Hawes, one of the first students of Daguerre, the father of photography. Josiah Hawes made pictures of noted New Englanders, namely Daniel Webster, John Quincy Adams, and many others and much of his work was exhibited at the tavern.

Perhaps some of Josiah's talent was inherited by his niece, Mrs. Laura Hawes, daughter of Edward who lived at the tavern, many years after her father's death, passing away in 1923.

Edward Hawes was married to Mary Jane Walden in Butler County and had five children, three of whom survived. He lived to a ripe old age, respected and honored by his fellow men, a gentleman of the old school.

The tavern was furnished with priceless antiques, most of the furniture of rare design in mahogany, rosewood, and walnut. Miss Laura Hawes was a nationally known collector of art, furniture, weaving, and needlework, in fact, everything depicting several generations of fashionable design. She operated in the time of the collectors paradise, with practically no competition; almost every shed yielded treasures put back for the more ornate designs of the Victorian era and the fancy knickknacks of the "gay nineties."

A handsome Sheraton table dated 1790, brought by her aunt Mrs. Marie Cooley, the first white woman to cross Four Mile Creek, was a rare treasure. An inlaid mahogany table with handcarved base showed lion claws feet, surmounted by eagles heads, a rare design, was found in an old shed. The collection numbered 12,000 articles of every description known to housekeepers for over a century.

Miss Laura Hawes was endowed with unusual natural artistic talent. Many of her canvases hung on the walls, one an ocean scene, framed in a huge gold frame, covering the north wall of the front parlor. Dur-

ing her declining years Miss Hawes could be seen, among her treasures, at the sunny south windows, enjoying the peace of retirement in a tranquil community.

The historic collections and furnishings remained intact for several years after her death in 1923, until in the early 1930's when the place was opened to the public under the guidance of a caretaker. Several auction sales were held, the final one clearing the house in 1938, writing finis to the social life of the old tavern.

Folks came from far and near and paid well for the famous collection; folks who will love and cherish each precious find!

Those were gala days for the little hamlet so little changed over the century. High powered cars slowed down and fashionable ladies and business men lunched with the plain country folk at the long tables under the trees, each enjoying the day in his own way.

Deserted, the old Bunker Hill Tavern stands, in one of the few remaining hamlets on an old turnpike, gone modern. Deserted too, the old blacksmith shop across the street, whose lean proprietor, with the little goatee, hung himself as the gasoline buggy encroached upon his preserves and superseded the horse.

Mara Sargeant Grace

A Heroine of Bunker Hill

BY DOROTHY CLEAVELAND SALISBURY

MAN'S part in our history is always easy to read. For the Revolution, the archives of nation and state give voluminous records of soldiers, sailors, militia and minute men, and committees of safety and correspondence. We know in our hearts that the women too were actively patriotic, but only occasionally is definite knowledge vouchsafed to us telling of the part played by a woman. So we should treasure these all-too-rare records whenever we are fortunate enough to find them. Here is the story of one such, Mara Sargeant Grace, the patriot ancestor from whom some of our D. A. R. members proudly trace their descent.

Mary, or Mara as she came to be familiarly called, was born October 10, 1759, five months after her father, Captain James Sargeant of Malden, was lost at sea. With her widowed mother, her brother Ebenezer, and her sister Elizabeth, she grew up strong, capable, and resourceful. In the fateful June of 1775 the Sargeants were living at Medford, four miles from Bunker Hill and within sight and sound of the battle. On the memorable morning of the 17th, Mara awoke to discover the American soldiers entrenched on the hill. During the early hours of the battle she, with crowds of fellow citizens, watched the fighting from a distance. But as the June sun burned down more hotly on the struggle,

and the cries of the wounded mingled with the rifle fire, she put behind her all thought of self. Seizing a bucket from the house, she hurried to a spring near the American lines, filled her pail brimming with cold water, and slipped behind the earthworks protecting the patriots. Her bucket was quickly emptied by the perspiring and grimy soldiers. Again and again she filled it and brought it to the grateful men, while "bullets fell around her like hailstones."

At the end of the day, when the wounded soldiers had been brought to shelter, she went to the improvised hospital, taking with her all the spare linen she could find, for bandages. For hours she worked, staunching blood, easing the pain, and comforting the dying. When the bandages were all gone, she tore her petticoats to ribbons to make more. Many a soldier owed his life to her ministering. The blood-soaked floor, the shattered bodies, the cries and groans of the wounded and dying made an indelible impression on the heart of the young girl. She felt that a cause for which men would pay such a price was most precious, and she then resolved that she would marry such a soldier and share his fate. Her sympathies from then on were bound up with the struggle for American freedom.

When George Washington came to Boston to take command of the continental

army, he stayed not far from her home. She was an expert housewife, and it was she whom Martha Washington engaged to do the fine laundering for the General and herself. How proudly and painstakingly Mara must have ironed the ruffled shirts of the General and the fichus and petticoats of his helpmate. One memorable day she was thrilled when the General asked if she would knit him a pair of stockings. Never was wool more carefully handled than that which went into the hose for the leader of the continental army. The silver coin which he gave her for them was far more than money to her. It was a medal for service which she treasured all her life.

Among the soldiers of the Battle of Bunker Hill that morning was a youth only a year older than Mara, Joseph Grace. After the Battle of Lexington young Joseph, full of zeal for the cause of liberty, ran away and enlisted in the army. Three years later fate brought together Joseph, the soldier, and Mara, the heroine of Bunker Hill. For Joseph then came to live in the home of Mara's brother, Ebenezer, in Chelsea. To the impressionable girl, Joseph was an attractive figure in his military dress: "black feather with red tip, black hat, and blue coat faced with buff," when he came to visit her on his infrequent furloughs. And her trials of Indian cake for supper seemed trifling when he told her of the "wormy biscuit and horsemeat which he sometimes had to eat in the army." Her friends tried to dissuade her from marrying "a poor soldier" when she might become the bride of "a respectable, wealthy gentleman." Mara, however, saw again in her memory the wounded and dying of Bunker Hill and remembered her girlish resolve "to marry one and share his fate." This resolve was fulfilled when, on April 12, 1779, the Rev. William Payson of Chelsea made Joseph Grace and Mara Sargeant man and wife. After Joseph's military

service had come to an end, the little family, now numbering four, moved to western Massachusetts, whither her brother and sister had preceded them.

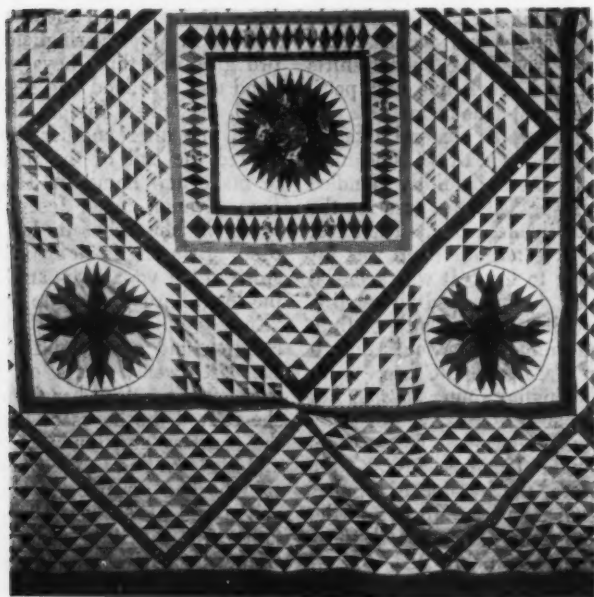
Here in West Springfield the family of two girls and three boys grew to womanhood and manhood and here on April 23, 1823, the father, Joseph, died. Their children, one after another, had already answered the call of the pioneer and gone to make new homes in Bradford County, Pennsylvania. After Joseph's death it was lonely in Massachusetts far from her children. Bringing forth again the courageous spirit of her young womanhood, she braved the long, hard journey to join them in the "Endless Mountains." Here, close to her children and grandchildren, she lived out the last twenty years of her long and eventful life. With her family and friends she relived the hours of battle, dilated on the courtesy and kindness of her General and his lady, and proudly showed the silver coin he had given her. On a bright day at the end of August, 1844, she was laid to rest in the little country cemetery of Leona, Pennsylvania, among the neighbors of her later years. The Os-co-hu Chapter, D. A. R. of Troy, honored themselves when they placed on her grave with impressive ceremonies the bronze wheel and distaff showing to all that here lies one who loyally supported the cause of American independence.

Authorities: Revolutionary war manuscript records on file in the National Archives, Washington, D. C. Sargeant, Aaron. Genealogy of the Sargeant family. Heverley, C. F. Pioneer and patriotic families of Bradford County, Pennsylvania.

The author is not herself descended from Mara Sargeant Grace, but became interested in her when visiting in northern Pennsylvania.

There is no picture of Mara extant so far as could be ascertained.

Treasures of Our Museum



Sun Over a "Thousand Pyramids"

BY GLADYS HUNKINS WEBSTER, *Curator*

THE most beloved patchwork in America was from the hand of Betsy Ross—applied stars and pieced stripes. And our first star spangled banner exemplifies the principles of needlework which, in quilts, developed a typical phase of American folk art. In pattern and name our ancestral quilts tell the story of farm, home, religion, and country: Log Cabin, Barn-Raising, Straight Furrow, Little Red School House, The Heavenly Steps, Dolly Madison Star, Union.

Patchwork and quilting began early and ended late in the lives of our foremothers. Throughout girlhood, quilt tops were patched for the dower chest which, before marriage, custom decreed must contain at least a "baker's dozen" completed quilts. The party for quilting her "tops" was, to all intents and purposes, the announcement of a girl's betrothal.

To fill and replenish all the dower chests of America took a deal of quilting and, as years went by, the quilt became not only a fundamental of domestic economy but also the focus of art expression and social life. The quilting bee was the apogee of entertainment, including men, women, and children, a turkey dinner, kissing games, dancing—and quilting.

Utilitarian quilts were used by our early colonists, and 1750 found the art of quilt-making completely perfected. But very few examples as early as the Revolutionary period are now in existence, the majority dating 1830-1870.

Although all quilting and patchwork in this country began in English and Dutch colonial traditions, definite regional American characteristics soon appeared, portraying the refinement, perfection and leisure of the South; the more austere economy of the North; the gay color and painstaking workmanship of the home-bound Pennsylvania Dutch. Regional types obtained until about the 1840s when Western settlements amalgamated our people from all sections of the East.

Our illustrated quilt, made by Mrs. Francis Scott Key, tells much of quilt history. Although the separate units of design are frequently found, Mrs. Key distinctively individualized her quilt in a well focused plan, unique in the combination of sunbursts and triangles; unique in replacing continuous straight line sashing by borders, to accent large area design in the formation of big pyramids within the "Thousand Pyramid" pattern. The size is superlatively ample, and we picture it as a counterpane on a great four-post bed, atop a "vast" feather bed, with bed steps alongside.

During many a reminiscent quilt-piecing hour, did Mrs. Key perhaps recall the fashioning of America's first flag? Did she foresee that the symbolically eternal quality of her sun over a "Thousand Pyramids" could be no more enduring than our beloved, her husband's beloved, "Star Spangled Banner"?

Committee Reports



Room in which the meeting was held by the MacPherson Chapter, N.S.D.A.R., winning the annual prize for the Chapter in South Dakota putting on the best Indian Program.

American Indians Committee

IN the museums of the world, nations have preserved the arts of the years—the heritage of their peoples.

Throughout our own nation, museums have stressed European and Asiatic arts, but those who have dedicated in part or whole the promoting of real American art, that of the American Indian, can be numbered on both hands.

The New World cultures have a rare artistic value. Our so-called “savage” peoples had a gift for molding artistic objects with their hands, blending colors and patterns with innate skill.

The trend of our white forefathers to kill all that was Indian made many of these arts practically extinct, but today the Federal Indian office has come to realize the value of the arts of the first American,

and is reviving these arts through the medium of special classes in Government schools, with the aid of American Indian specialists, who have acquired the knowledge through their forebears.

No more artistic jewelry is made than by Navajo and Zuni silversmiths in fashioning silver and turquoise, with artistic design, equal to the finest jewelry found anywhere in the world.

The exquisite beadwork fashioned primarily by the Plains tribes must be perpetuated, for woven into costumes and other articles is the history of a people combined with perfect color harmony.

In pottery, basketry and blanket weaving, the same theory exists, but unfortunately little has been done to encourage the making of these articles.

The American Indian is not a dying race—it is living, and is fast gaining by unusual strides. The American Indian is proud of his race, and with our help we can encourage him to go forward in keeping before him the memory of his noble forefathers as an invigorating inspiration.

The art of a people reflects the soul of a race—so, as believers in the perpetuation of all things truly American, we must pre-

serve those things that symbolize the growth of our nation. Let us make the D. A. R. Living Indians Room a living tribute to a truly liberty-loving race: the American Indian; and an interesting spot in our headquarters typifying the object of the Daughters to preserve those things symbolic of American Independence.

RAMONA KAISER,
National Vice Chairman.

Advancement of American Music

WE note, with satisfaction, that the war songs of this, are of much better quality than those of the last war. One blushed then at having even our enemies overhear our boys shouting and marching to such a musically infantile song as "Over There." To be sure, musical excellence was not the aim of our soldiers, but the song writers might have made it, at least, incidental. Two of the best were the English "Tipperary" and our "Keep the Home Fires Burning." Most of it was poor. If, as some one observed, "Patriotism is the last resort of a scoundrel" patriotic music is all too often the occasion for maudlin, sentimental outpourings by briefly popular writers.

The Civil War songs afford interesting comparisons with both World War I and II songs and marches. They had no such luxuries as choruses, fine brass bands and excellent orchestras in the armies of 1865. Those men came, for the most part, from homes in which there was no piano or even reed organ to accompany their singing. The melody was "accompanied" by other voices singing alto, tenor and bass. In church everybody capable of carrying a tune sang. In the country, the man who could sing tenor was much sought after, and "one good alto could balance six sopranos" at singing school. So, most of the civil war songs were "part" songs. We still sing and remember with affection the nostalgic camp fire song "Tenting on

the Old Camp Ground," and such "quick steps" as Dixie (written by a Northern man!), and "When Johnnie Comes Marching Home." These, and a few others, I venture to say, will remain permanent in American music.

As with the civil war soldiers, our present day soldiers reflect much from their home training. Only the occasional lad can sing, or cares to try to sing a correct tenor or bass. He sings the tune, accompanied by piano or instrument, and he learned it from the radio or the movies or dance orchestras. Listen to a squad of soldiers marching to their own singing, and almost always they shout a melody, not harmonies.

But the songs of the different departments of service are definitely superior, in both words and music, to those of any previous wars. The Army, Navy, Air, Marines, Coast Guard, WAVES, WACS and nurses have each their own songs. They aren't "warmed over" tunes, but are virile, lusty, well written expressions of the hour and the times. One notable exception is the time honored, noble "Navy Hymn." Such songs and hymns enrich and dignify our people, and it may be that not only our musical, but our cultural stature as a nation may be measured a hundred years from now by the songs we chose to sing.

MRS. JOHN E. NELSON,
National Chairman.

Conservation Committee

IT IS both encouraging and important to note that President Truman, on Sept. 13th, requested the National Safety Council to organize our nation's safety forces in a concerted effort to curb the rapidly increasing number of post-war accidents.

President Truman wrote the President of the Council: "It is unthinkable that the nation will lose the war against accidents after winning the war against the Axis. Peace has ended premeditated killing on the battlefield, but it has not ended unin-

tentional killing, by accidents, on the home front. It has, in fact, ironically, increased the accident toll."

The sudden ending of rationing of gasoline and the wartime speed limit, caused the number of cars on highways and their speed of travel to increase. Resulting fatalities are shocking. As a nation we should hail the end of the war, both in gratitude and in mourning for the hundreds of thousands of citizens who gave their lives for the survival of democracy. We should also pledge ourselves to know the rules of safety and to observe them at all times. Obtain information from the National Safety Council or your local Safety Council. Learn how you and your chapter can aid in decreasing the accident toll. Conduct a safety program for your chapter. Refer to the Conservation Report in April 1945 issue of NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE for further safety suggestions.

Recent reports on food from the U. S. Department of Agriculture state that while shortages exist in sugar and fats, we have unusually large supplies of potatoes, cabbage, prunes, and pears. We are especially requested to cooperate by using more

potatoes since storage facilities are inadequate. Pamphlet #AW1-85, entitled "Potatoes in Popular Ways," has been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to assist housewives.

The U. S. Department of the Interior has published circular #9, in which names of "Organizations and Officials Concerned with Wildlife Protection" in 1945 are listed. It was a source of considerable satisfaction to find in the publication the names of the D. A. R. State Chairmen of Conservation in Ark., Conn., Del., Ga., Iowa, Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. D., Ohio, Ore., Penn., R. I., S. D., Tenn., Utah, Va., and Wis., a total of twenty-four. Only nine of these State Chairmen included Wildlife Protection in their annual reports, while sixteen other State Chairmen, not included in this list, did report considerable activity in the protection and encouragement of Wildlife. This supports my plea in the brochure letter to chapter chairmen for keeping an up-to-date record of Conservation work to expedite compiling the annual report.

MRS. NATHAN R. PATTERSON,
National Chairman.

Filing and Lending Bureau Committee

STATE CHAIRMEN of the Filing and Lending Bureau Committee are busy, planning the work of the committee in the states under their supervision, and letters are being received from chapter regents asking for suggestions concerning material for their programs. Prizes are offered in some of the states to the chapters using the largest number of papers from the National Bureau, and also to those having the most papers accepted for filing.

Mrs. Clyde M. Hamblin, State Chairman of the Filing and Lending Bureau Committee in the District of Columbia, writes that two cash prizes are being offered this year to District chapters in place of the one prize of ten dollars given last year. Many interesting programs have been planned by the chapters in the District with papers and other material from the Filing and Lending Bureau. Mrs. Hamblin said:

"At one of our State Committee meetings which we called 'An Evening on Old Glass', chapter chairmen and others

brought their rare pieces of old glass. Fifty-eight pieces consisting of bottles, cups, plates, compotes, platters, tumblers and odd pieces were beautifully displayed on a long white table. Each member gave the history of her piece or pieces of glass, together with the name of the pattern and the date it was made. There were many pieces that had a priceless history all their own. Previously, a paper, 'The Romance of Old Glass,' from the Filing and Lending Bureau, was read." This is a splendid idea, and I am glad to pass it on as a suggestion to chapters and other groups.

In addition to her duties as State Chairman, Mrs. Hamblin is a Special Vice Chairman of the National Filing and Lending Bureau Committee, and member of the Reviewing Committee which has been hard at work during recent weeks, making preparation for printing the new catalogue which we are eagerly awaiting.

MINNIE REID FRENCH
(Mrs. David E. French),
National Chairman.

News Items

Rockford Chapter Golden Jubilee

BEARING number 102 on the national roster, Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution, Rockford, Illinois, celebrated its golden anniversary on October 25th, 1944.

This chapter whose membership is represented by women well informed in matters patriotic and historic devotes its greater energies to philanthropies and the extension of education. Its programs over the period of a half century have favored stimulating studies and reports as well as special observances of historical significance. State officers have brought frequent and valued messages, and the chapter has maintained a uniformly high and active interest in state and national projects as well as in worthy and pressing local needs.

Rockford chapter was the sixth chapter to be organized in Illinois, and its founder was Mrs. Adaline Talcott Emerson.

Two real daughters, Mary Ann Harmon Meredith and Malinda J. Roberts, were members of Rockford Chapter; also two real granddaughters, Emily Pitcher Robinson and Henrietta Stanbro Cleveland.

Philanthropies for relief of the distressed have included substantial sums to the Cuban Relief Fund (January 1897), the D. A. R. Hospital Corps, Spanish American War; the Red Cross war needs (World War I), and Red Cross local needs, the support of a French War orphan (1916-1918), an emergency ambulance fund, the rehabilitation of a French village twice bombed by the Germans (Tillyluy, in northern France), the local fund for the relief of families made destitute by a tornado disaster (1929), the Relief Fund created during the depression of 1931.

Also the Community Fund has received substantial and regular aid from Rockford Chapter, D. A. R. Also the National Blood Plasma Fund of World War II, the Chinese Relief Fund and all emergency funds solicited by local agencies.

Philanthropies to institutions include a sum of \$1000.00 to the committee in charge of creating a Rockford city hospital, regular support to the various mountain schools, particularly Tamasee, D. A. R. Industrial School, and Kate Duncan Smith, D. A. R. School. Also gifts to the Rock-

ford Public Library, the Y. W. C. A., the library at the Boys' Club and to the local high schools.

For several years Rockford Chapter, D. A. R. has taken an active part in the county's naturalization program. It has printed and distributed thousands of instruction manuals and its members have assisted at naturalization programs as well as at night school classes for applicants.

Civic projects in housing, sanitation and in creating improved adjustments among the congested population of the factory districts have had regular support from members together with substantial pledges.

Rockford Chapter gave generously and frequently to the fund for building Memorial Continental Hall, and during the present war, continues to aid generously other national projects, namely: the Coast Guard and Merchant Marine Hospital at Ellis Island and the Seeing-Eye Dog Incorporated.

Since 1935 the chapter has sponsored Good Citizenship Girls selected from local and nearby high schools for qualities of dependability, service, leadership and patriotism. Each girl when chosen is given appropriate mementoes and becomes in turn a candidate for the state selection with added honors and gifts.

Still another worthy project of Rockford Chapter, D. A. R. has been the Student Loan Fund which assists worthy students through college, two of whom have become doctors.

Support of a Drum and Bugle Corps and a paid instructor was continued for many years at the Montague Settlement House. This was discontinued, however, in 1933, when more pressing financial burdens together with lessened enthusiasm combined to set aside this interest.

Public concerts, Christmas programs, high school visits, state conventions, visits with neighboring chapters and various other enterprising programs together with all its aforementioned interests have continued through the years to bring Rockford Chapter a full and glowing sense of worth to its community and a justified pride in its existence.

Rockford Chapter, D. A. R. has given to

the state two regents, one vice regent, one librarian; to the National Committees it gave one chairman for the preservation of historical landmarks.

Through the generosity of Mrs. William A. Talcott in 1915 a gift was made to the building fund of the Rockford Woman's Club which carried the request that Rockford Chapter, D. A. R. be given a permanent Board Room and provision for the use of the Belle Keith Art Gallery for all regular chapter meetings. Thus it is that the Chapter has a permanent home in the finest club building in the city.

For its fiftieth birthday the Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of The American Revolution met at a gala reception and luncheon at the Hotel Faust. A handsome three-tiered birthday cake decorated with the golden inscription "D. A. R., 1894-1944" was the center elegance of the attractively arranged tables. Over two hundred places were laid which included those for many out of town guests.

The chapter's regent, Mrs. Edward K. Bacon, welcomed the guests and introduced them in order of rank. Mrs. J. DeForest Richards of Chicago, Illinois, State Regent, Daughters of The American Revolution, spoke concerning the proceedings of the national board meeting which she had recently attended in Washington, D. C.

Musical numbers and a half century's resume of the Chapter's many activities completed the afternoon's program which was followed by a short historical commentary on the local radio WROK. At

five-thirty Mrs. Edward K. Bacon, regent, served as hostess at buffet supper in the sun room of the Belle Keith Art Gallery at Rockford Woman's Club at which all the anniversary's distinguished guests and out of town visitors were guests. Besides the many beautiful yellow and white flowers everywhere in profusion a handsome bouquet of gold chrysanthemums which had been sent to the Chapter with congratulations from the Rockford Woman's Club served a double function of decoration and greetings, standing first on the platform during the reception and luncheon and later decorating the supper at the art gallery. Miss Jessie L. Spafford, president of Rockford Woman's Club is also a member of Rockford Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution.

Out of town guests included, besides Mrs. J. DeForest Richards, of Chicago, State Regent; Mrs. Thomas R. Hemmens, of Chicago, State Vice-Regent; Mrs. George Dasher, of Chicago, Chaplain; Mrs. Frank Disbrow, of Bloomington, Corresponding Secretary. Also many officers and chairmen from chapters in nearby cities.

On this Golden Anniversary Rockford Chapter was reminded of the words of Mrs. Emerson which appeared on the cover of all the year books during the early '20s:

Perpetuating the memories of an heroic past gives courage to the present and kindles enthusiasm for the future.

VIOLA KABRICK POTGIETER
(Mrs. Fred M.),

Historian.

Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter

ON September 27th, 1945 Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, Grand Rapids, Michigan, sponsored an Americanism program for a group of foreign born, who that evening received the final papers that made them Citizens of our great United States of America.

Members of the Chapter's Americanism Committee acted as hostesses with the chairman, Mrs. W. H. Quigley, as Mistress of Ceremonies. Mrs. Quigley has taught the foreign born in our City for twenty-two years and these people are *her* FRIENDS. One little Italian said to me that evening, "First I love HER, then (pointing to the Flag) I love it."

At this meeting were the DeHaans, the Kolbs, Germanns, Agnelos, McGarrs, Cichaniewicz, Kivinsens and the Garcias, one hundred and fifty-one fine men and women, of many nationalities, who came forth with pride in their hearts and faces beaming with happiness to receive their Citizenship papers.

It was a great event in the lives of these people and the expressions of gratitude that burst from their lips as small U. S. Flags were pinned on them brought tears to my eyes and to the eyes of all who were near enough to hear. One woman remarked, "Tomorrow, I can hang out my Flag for NOW I am an AMERICAN."

This truly was one of the most thrilling

evenings of my life for as Regent I not only had the honor of giving the Address of Welcome but the greater honor of appearing on the program with such foreign born Americans as Reverend Ellis Khouri, of the Syrian Orthodox Church, Clement Braccio, Abraham Yarad, Robert Azkoul and last but not least, Stanley Borowski, Deputy Clerk U. S. District Court, who presented the citizenship papers.

In the audience were two sailors and a soldier, sons of Italian families. The soldier wore several medals of honor, among them the Purple Heart. When called

upon to speak, each told in very few words how happy he was to be home once more and how PROUD he was to be an AMERICAN.

Daughters, if you want a THRILL, sponsor an Americanism program for the foreign born just as soon as you have an opportunity, for the pride and gratitude of these NEW CITIZENS are something you will never forget.

ELIZABETH HARDENERGH WOLFORD
(Mrs. Curtis T.),

*Regent of Sophie de Marsac
Campau Chapter.*

Quinobequin Society, C. A. R.

ON Thursday, June 21, 1945, Quinobequin Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized at the home of the Junior President, John Waite Mease, 16 Fountain St., West Newton, Mass., by Mrs. Alva N. Fisher, State President, C. A. R. with the parents of the children as guests, and a membership of 15.

Lydia Partridge Whiting Chapter, D. A. R., sponsored the organization, and was represented by its Regent, whose daughter, Mary Jane LaFayette, was elected Junior Corresponding Secretary. Rev. Richard P. McClintock, whose daughter Barbara, is the Junior Recording Secretary, asked Divine blessing upon the gathering. A telegram of congratulation was read

from Mrs. William H. Pouch, Hon. National President, C. A. R.

Mrs. Fisher gave a short outline of the work of the C. A. R. and installed the officers of the Society, with Mrs. Ernest Fairman Dow as Senior President. The Junior President then called a meeting of the officers to plan the work for the year, which will consist mainly of entertainments at the nearby hospitals for veterans.

Refreshments were served in the garden by Mrs. Arch J. Mease, mother of the Junior President, as hostess, assisted by the members of the new Society.

EUPHEMIA C. DOW,
Organizing President.

Report of State Regent for France

THE two French Chapters are thrilled over the liberation of France, but realize that some time must elapse before France can welcome her old friends who have not urgent affairs to attend to over there.

The Benjamin Franklin Chapter, which is our Senior Chapter, has sent in an interesting report through the Regent, Mrs. Giraud. At its annual meeting held in New York on February 6th, 1944, the Treasurer announced a balance of \$121.29 on hand and \$600 par value of U. S. War Bonds, and also Frs. 558.25 in its Paris account. Meetings have been held monthly in New York. This Chapter has 42 members with four prospective ones. It has contributed \$25 to the Special War Fund Project, and \$5 to the Tamasee school. Many of its members are engaged in various types of war work. The Regent and Mrs. Rowe at-

tended the Congress in New York last April.

The Rochambeau Chapter, of which Mrs. Bates-Batcheller is the Regent, has met several times in New York. Outstanding work in collecting funds for a triptych for one of our battleships was done by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller and Princess Margaret Boncompagni.

A brilliant reception for Mrs. Pouch was given by Mrs. Bates-Batcheller the Saturday preceding our Congress in New York. Dr. Oscar Halecki spoke on Polish-American friendship, and the celebrated Chinese artiste, Tei Ko, gave a charming series of dances.

Our Secretary and Treasurer, Miss Frances Day, has rendered her usual faithful service.

MARY DAY WATROUS,
State Regent for France.

"Hobby Hut"

FINISHED CRAFTSMEN and "G I's" who are only "handy with their hands" now have an opportunity to develop their knack with tools in the "Hobby Hut" installed by Martha Washington Chapter, D. A. R. at the Sioux City, Iowa Army Air Base.

The initial outlay for tools was met by donations and Chapter funds as well as proceeds from a card party sponsored by the Chapter. The emphasis has been on woodworking equipment, with plastics and metal work attracting some interested workers. The electrical wiring and installation of motors was paid for by the Post fund.

From salvaged materials, cribbage boards, ash trays, locker boxes, radio cabinets, model aircraft and many gift items are fashioned. One soldier is making a teeter-totter for his twin children. The device, gaily painted, is assembled with bolts and can be taken apart for shipment.

A daily report sheet contains the names of the men who spend their spare time there, the nature of the work they are doing

and suggestions they wish to make. As the result of such a suggestion, the shop has a library of handcraft magazines and books.

So great is the relaxation and pleasure afforded lonely soldiers that the Special Service officer, Captain H. H. Nelson, has cooperated in every way with the Committee in charge, of which Mrs. Frank Walla is Chairman. Mr. C. E. Zink, director of vocational education in the Public Schools, has assisted with advice, purchasing and arrangement of the shop. Two Corporals are in charge and the men have built their own cabinets and work benches.

Some time ago Martha Washington Chapter furnished two Day Rooms as a place for the Airmen to relax, read and play games.

Seldom have we met with such gratitude as these men express for our humble efforts to make them happy when they are far from home in our service. We are indebted to them for the opportunity to express our appreciation.

A Granddaughter of the Revolution

MRS. RENTON TUNNAH, nee Fannie Ashley Stevenson, of Little Rock, Ark., celebrated her eightieth birthday April first, but her keen interest in affairs of the day has never waned.

She is a member of Memorial Chapter, U. D. C., Little Rock Chapter, D. A. R. and a charter member of the Arkansas Pioneer Association.

When Mrs. Tunnah filled out her application papers to the National Society, D. A. R. and handed them in, board members of the local chapter informed her she had made a mistake and left out a whole generation but she laughingly told them she had made no mistake but thereby hung a tale.

She is the granddaughter of one Benjamin Peachy, a veteran of the Revolutionary War, born in New Jersey, Dec. 26, 1746 and died in Washington, David County, Ind. in 1835. His first wife was a Miss Patterson, daughter of the owner of the townsite of Paterson, N. J. After the war the family moved to Mason County, Ky. Here his wife died leaving several sons

and daughters, who later married and established homes for themselves in Kentucky and Indiana. At eighty-two Benjamin Peachy married Elizabeth Broadus, the very young daughter of a neighbor, despite the protests of both members of the family because of the great difference in ages. To this union were born two children, George Washington Peachy and Martha Jane Peachy. George was born in 1829 and had quite a remarkable history. He was married at Evansville, Ind. in 1849 and had two children. In 1853 the family traveled overland to California, which took six months fraught with all the hardships and perils of such a migration. After living in several towns in California he settled permanently in Los Angeles in 1881, where he built a fine home on a large estate and carried on an extensive manufacture of saddles, harness and leather findings. He was quite a handsome, well proportioned man, six feet six inches tall and weighed 320 pounds. For years he was the only living son of the Revolution. Mary Jane Peachy, the daughter of Benjamin, was

born in 1831 in Evansville, Ind., and was married at San Joaquin County to Col. R. W. Stevenson, a distinguished officer in the Confederate Army under General Price. To this union were born eight children, three of whom are still living, Mrs. Renton Tunnah, Mrs. Mollie C. Tunnah and Robert P. Stevenson. The family resided in Little Rock, Ark. In 1868 the Stevenson family moved to California, going by boat from New York down the Atlantic to the Isthmus of Panama, where they traveled part way inland by boat up a river, then by pack mule through the jungle infested with all kinds of tropical creatures and vegetation. Then took another boat up the Pacific to San Francisco. The whole trip was adventuresome and eventful and took six weeks. Three weeks the boat was entirely out of sight of land. A rough storm at sea, fire aboard ship, and death and burial at sea, and a captain's threat to put a mother in chains unless she

ceased beating her children were some of the experiences encountered. In October 1873 Col. Stevenson and his family moved back to Little Rock, Ark., traveling on the new Trans Continental Railroad. This too was a trip long to be remembered as the train was crowded with newly rich gold miners who gambled at cards, cheated, swore and engaged in much gunplay.

Mrs. Tunnah was married in 1884 and had five children, four of whom are still living, and she has three living grandchildren and one great grandson. Several years ago while visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stanley A. Hayes of Sherman, Texas, she took an airplane trip to bring her up-to-date in modes of travel as she had traveled by all other means.

A son, Renton Tunnah, Jr., served in France in World War I and at present a granddaughter, Helen Garlington, in the Recreational Division of the Red Cross, is serving in France in World War II.

Montana Chapters Visited by Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge

MONTANA members of the D. A. R. were inspired by the visit of our President General, Mrs. Talmadge, when she visited Bitter Root and Junior D. A. R. groups of Missoula, May 16, 1945 and Silver Bow Chapter of Butte, May 17, 1945.

Mrs. Talmadge was en route to Washington, D. C., after spending two weeks at the Peace Conference in San Francisco, California. Montana members were overjoyed when they learned she would make two stops in our state.

At Missoula in the Florence Hotel a noon reception was given in her honor followed by a luncheon. Mrs. Talmadge, who was introduced by Mrs. W. W. White, Bitter Root Chapter regent, gave a most interesting and inspiring talk on our responsibility to the Post War Planning as members of the D. A. R. and made us all feel we were really a part of the building of the future.

At the close of the luncheon, Mrs. Arthur Rahn of Lewistown, a former President General of D. A. R., presented Mrs. Talmadge with a token of friendliness and appreciation on behalf of the Chapter.

Many members and Regents of out-of-town Chapters were also guests at both the reception and the luncheon.

On May 17, a luncheon was tendered in the Treasure State dining room of the New Finlen Hotel by Silver Bow Chapter of

Butte. In attendance were eighty representatives from eight of the twelve chapters in the state, including National, State and Past State officers, Chapter Regents and Chapter members.

Mrs. Talmadge gave a most inspiring address touching on the important projects of the Society and stressing the idea of "service" as being well on the list of what the Daughters do.

Speaking of the Peace Conference she said, "I feel sure God will direct those men toward the goal of the Conference. Certainly only by looking to Him will we find peace. While in San Francisco I realized within my heart that unity, accord, and co-operation are necessary, not only between nations, but between individuals and organizations if we are to reach our goal."

Mrs. Talmadge was presented with a gift from our State Regent, Mrs. Leo C. Graybill and from Silver Bow chapter, situated on "the richest hill on earth," a promissory note payable in copper at a later date when Butte's copper has not gone to War.

We Daughters here in this great North West feel that it was a privilege to entertain our most gracious Mrs. Talmadge, President General of D. A. R.

FRANCES BURCKHARTT SUNDELIUS,
State Press Chairman.

Nodaway Chapter

AFTER long effort Nodaway Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Maryville, Missouri, aroused sufficient interest in the centennial of the organization of Nodaway County and founding of Maryville, its County Seat, in 1845 that the local Chamber of Commerce took up the idea and with the aid of all patriotic organizations put on a four-day celebration of the event August 22-25.

The weather was perfect. The people of the county caught the spirit and came, studying the exhibits, visiting with old-time friends and attending clean entertainments furnished both afternoons and evenings. Amateur talent contests were held on an open-air platform, where winners were given worthwhile awards. A "Parade of Progress" the first day contrasted strikingly the living and working conditions of a century ago with those of today. The High School and V-12 bands furnished music at various times, and a spirit of good-will prevailed thruout.

All merchants devoted their show windows for the week to displays of family heirlooms and articles that had been used by the early settlers. The State College located here loaned exhibits from its museum for several of these window displays, which were in charge of the Business and Professional Women's Club.

The Electric Light and Power Co. kindly gave the D. A. R. the use of their entire sales and display floor. Here Mrs. C. G. Vogt and her committee arranged, with articles from homes of D. A. R. families, a model "sittingroom" and diningroom of a century ago, complete with hooked rugs, solid walnut and mahogany furniture, etc., and window displays of all kinds of old household articles.

Likewise at this Chapter headquarters Mrs. W. J. Montgomery had a marvelous display of labeled patterns of Early American glass from D. A. R. homes, where she and her committee maintained a continuous service of identifying and labeling pieces of old glass brought by visitors. In another section Mrs. H. E. Wright with her committee gave constant service at a registration table for any whose families had lived in the county fifty or more years—prizes to be given to the man, woman and married couple registering who could

show the longest continuous residence in the county. These were won by a woman with 94 years residence, a man with 88, and a married couple who came as bride and groom 67 years ago. Hostesses, many in period costumes, were on duty at all times at this headquarters.

The leading daily paper published a centennial edition, in which a number of historic articles were written by Chapter members, while during the preceding ten days numerous unsigned articles by the chapter press chairmen were published. The leading weekly also carried articles by Chapter members.

On Thursday, which was designated D. A. R. Day, an "Old Settlers' Picnic" was held, when members of D. A. R. and County Historical Society served as hostesses and all elderly residents were guests. After a sumptuous dinner and program the Chapter Flag led the crowd a half mile to Second and Main Streets, where in a colorful ceremony the Chapter unveiled a memorial tablet marking the site of the first County Courthouse—a two-room, 12' x 30' log structure built in 1846-7. The tablet is of wood, a replica of the bronze one which will be substituted as soon as that material is obtainable. The Chapter Historian, Miss Bertha Beal, had charge of the program. Chapter members wore distinctive badges, old settlers, the Mayor, Judges of the County Court, Justice George Rob Ellison of the State Supreme Court and United States Senator and former Governor Forrest C. Donnell (both Nodaway County boys) were special guests, and many young ladies in old-time costumes dotted the audience, which was called to order by the strains of Yankee Doodle on fife and drum. The D. A. R. dedication ritual was read by the Regent, Mrs. Albert Kuchs, and Chaplain, Mrs. Frank R. Baker, and was followed by the unveiling by a group of small tots supported by Cub Scouts in uniform. Addresses were made by Mr. Ernest Wray, a lifelong resident of the county, Judge Ellison and Senator Donnell, the tablet was presented by the Regent to the County Court and was accepted by its Presiding Judge Marvin Carmichael.

ELIZABETH EVANS WHITE
(Mrs. Charles H. White),
Registrar Nodaway Chapter.

Journey Home

BY ANNA CORBETT HOOVER

AMONG the many memorials in Springfield is the monument in stone and bronze which marks the spot where Abraham Lincoln delivered his farewell address to the citizens of Springfield when he left to assume the tremendous duties of the Presidency on that day so many years ago.

The old building on Monroe Street which is now the Wabash Freight Depot was then a passenger station. The rear end of the coach from which he spoke was across the street on the tracks about fifty feet to the north.

Stepping out on the platform to greet the few hundred friends and neighbors who had come to see him off, Mr. Lincoln said: "My Friends,

No one not in my position can realize the sadness I feel at this parting.

To these people I owe all that I am.

Here I have lived for more than a quarter of a century.

Here my children were born and here one of them lies buried.

I know not how soon I shall see you again.

I go to assume a task more difficult than that which has developed upon any man since the days of Washington.

He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence, upon which he at all times relied.

I feel that I cannot succeed except for the same Divine blessing which sustained him; and on the same Almighty Being I place my reliance for support.

And I hope that you my friends will all pray that I may receive that Divine assistance without which I cannot succeed, but with which success is certain.

Again I bid you an affectionate farewell."

And then they saw him go to meet the tempestuous years to come.

And no one knew that never again in Springfield would be heard the living voice of Abraham Lincoln.

The years did pass; day after day of war and more war.

And then at last the War was done and we were to have Peace.

The first term was served. There was a re-election. The second term began.

Now it was April.

It was the morning of the 14th.

Robert was home.

The family together at breakfast.

Then an hour with Mr. Colfax.

Later a happy meeting with friends from home.

At noon a meeting of the Cabinet, General Grant present, and the President in happy and hopeful spirits.

Following the meeting, however, he seemed a little grave, spoke of having had a disturbing dream and a presentiment of impending trouble.

Later, expressing a wish to be unaccompanied, he went for a drive with Mrs. Lincoln, just they two alone, a long remembered tender hour together.

"Mary," he said, "we have had a hard time of it since we came to Washington, but the war is over, and with God's blessing we may now hope for four years of peace and happiness, and then we will go back to Illinois, and pass the rest of our lives in peace and quiet."

He spoke of the old home here in Springfield. Recollections of his early days. The law office, the courts, the old green bag for his law papers.

The heavy load of recent years seemed lifted and he seemed refreshed, even care-free and gay.

And so it was that Lincoln lived the last day of his life.

We all know that later that night he went to the theater and that there he was mortally wounded.

And that it was early the next morning, at the rising of the sun, a tense and waiting world learned that ABRAHAM LINCOLN had found release from pain and sorrow and gone to his eternal rest.

It was on the twentieth they carried him from the executive mansion and started on the long journey home.

The train left the Capital, pausing now and again on its solemn way; two thousand miles of tolling bells and sorrowing hearts marked the pilgrimage.

They stopped awhile at Baltimore, and again at Philadelphia. There he lay in state in Independence Hall, the old Liberty Bell at his head. (Continued on page 605)

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Parliamentary Procedure

"How do you know so much about everything?"—was asked of a very wise and intelligent man;
And the answer was, 'By never being afraid or ashamed to ask questions as to anything of which I was ignorant.'
A child can ask a thousand questions that the wisest man cannot answer."

—J. ABBOTT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Question 1—Just what do you mean by "according to the rules and regulations and policies of the National Society?"

Answer—The "Rules, Regulations, and Policies" I refer to are the National By-laws and the rules which have been formed in adhering strictly to these National By-laws as outlined in our act of incorporation, our Constitution, and our National By-laws. These rules and policies are derived from, and incidental to, the carrying out of the provisions in our Constitution and By-laws. Taking into consideration also the parliamentary authority chosen by the National Society to govern this Society "in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and By-laws of the National Society."

For instance: Robert's Rules of Order Revised is the authority adopted by the National Society, and on page 202, paragraph 48 specifies that all motions, unless otherwise stated, shall require a majority vote to adopt.

We are told that "General Robert had much to do with the drafting of the present by-laws for the National Society, and this opinion was rendered shortly after their adoption. His opinion is not only in harmony with his Rules of Order, but he also knew the intent and purport of the by-law." We have also been told, and it is a matter of record, that: "A decision by General Henry M. Robert, author of Robert's Rules of Order, stated that only a majority vote can be required to elect an applicant to membership in a chapter."

The National By-laws, Article 1, Section 1, specifies the entire procedure for electing an applicant to membership in a chapter. This rule cannot be added to, changed, or modified in any way, except that the chapter in its rules may designate whether the application shall be voted upon by the Board of Management or by the chapter or by both groups, and the chapter cannot

require that the applicant receive more than a majority vote. A provision for two or three blackballs rejecting an applicant positively conflicts with the National by-laws and is therefore Null & Void. The policies of the National organization have been formed through the period of over fifty years. These policies are the result of the concerted effort of many fine women who pioneered in our Society. They gave most of their time to the study of the problems of the early days, always with the thought of bringing greater benefit and greater understanding, not only to the officers, but to the rank and file of the organization. These spirited women had one thought uppermost in their minds in outlining the policies of the organization—they wanted to build upon a foundation so firm, so big, so fine, that we of the next generation might well continue to follow in their footsteps.

Question 2—A name has been voted upon by our chapter, and it has been accepted. Now this applicant wishes to wait a year or two before coming into our chapter. Is an invitation for membership in the D. A. R. voted on indefinitely or must it be accepted within a reasonable length of time?

Answer—In the first place, I must remind you that applicants are not received "by invitation only." Applicants may apply for membership in the D. A. R. and if their names are accepted, they should meet all requirements within "a reasonable length of time." It may be, that applicants may have to do a certain amount of research work on their papers, but I believe that all chapters should have a provision in their by-laws making it necessary for an applicant to return application papers with fees and dues, etc., within a year's time, or give a very good excuse for such delay. After a year's time has passed, and nothing has been accomplished toward proving the eligibility of the ap-

accepted. That motion was seconded and our Regent took a vote on the report of our nominating committee, and *in that way the chapter officers were elected*. Was this correct? I am sure this procedure was not according to Robert's rules, and, as I am the Regent now, I would like to know the correct procedure.

Answer—Your "two negative votes disqualifying an applicant for membership" is wrong, and I repeat again as I did in the first part of this article that it takes a majority vote to accept the name of an applicant in any D. A. R. chapter.

In the second place, additional nominations should have been called for from the floor as per your requirement, and the Regent should not have ignored this matter and allowed the vote to go through on accepting the report of the nominating committee as a FINAL VOTE TO ELECT THE OFFICERS IN THE CHAPTER. That was a great mistake. When the report of the nominating committee is made, it is received and no other motion is made. THEN you call for additional nominations from the floor. If the by-laws require the ballot for more than one candidate, then IF there is more than one candidate, ballots should be distributed. Otherwise, the election would be by acclamation, I presume.

Question 6—In this question I am going to refer to a letter which I will interpret in my own language, because the member has asked me to keep this matter confidential. It seems that the chapter members are very discouraged over the fact that their chapter seems to be what they are pleased to call a "dead" chapter, and I am given to understand that a number of years have gone by without the chapter being allowed the privilege of holding an election. Some excuse was always made, and now the members have lost interest, and there is a movement on foot to abandon the chapter. The question is what can we do about it?

Answer—You have given me a very peculiar, very hard question to answer. In the first place, I can't understand why, if the chapter has a set of by-laws adequate and up to date to go by, that chapter would

not be able to hold elections that will meet the requirements such as is necessary to the very life of any organization. Rotation in office means life and liberty to any society, and if the same officers are still in office year after year and never retire, it stands to reason that the chapter will eventually die a natural death. If you have a copy of the handbook of 1942, please see the by-laws for a chapter as modeled on pages 104-108. Simple by-laws giving definite directions should be in the possession of every chapter member, and then it should be every chapter member's duty to see that these by-laws are lived up to.

In your case, your chapter is small and I think it would be a good thing if your election would be held each year, for awhile at least, and change your officers, bringing in new and younger members and grooming them in the work, and you would find that your chapter would take on new life and new meaning to every member.

(We are expecting to have a new handbook in the near future.)

I have several requests from different Chapter Parliamentarians as well as State Parliamentarians asking me to send them my "Book of Instructions and Information" on Parliamentary Law. I do not have a book to send out to parliamentarians on parliamentary law. I, myself, use Robert's Parliamentary Law, and Robert's Rules of Order Revised, and I also find a great deal of help in the little book called "Parliamentary Practice" by General Henry M. Robert.

I wish to say that if all parliamentarians would take the D. A. R. Magazine and study the information given in the articles on parliamentary procedure together with the handbook, each and every one would have a world of knowledge at hand.

In the August magazine, I have an article on by-laws which I think would be of great help to parliamentarians. If you will send me 6 cents postage for a copy of same, I will be very glad to send it to you so that you will have it to work with.

Faithfully yours,

ARLINE B. N. MOSS
(Mrs. John Trigg Moss),
Parliamentarian, N.S.D.A.R.

plicant, then there should be a provision in the by-laws that this applicant's name would have to go through the process of being "received and accepted" again.

Question 3—Will you please tell me if a negative resolution is ever in order? We had the offer of a house to be presented to us as a meeting place for our chapter by one of our older members, and instead of finding some tactful way of refusing the gracious gift, a resolution stated that: "The chapter does not ACCEPT this house and property because of the expense of the maintenance and upkeep." Was such a resolution in order? I was one who declared it entirely out of order.

Answer—(Before I give you this answer, I wish to say that this question was incorporated in my article in the July Magazine, and inadvertently the word "except" was used instead of the word "ACCEPT." I want to make this correction here and now. When you write me regarding any mistake made in my articles, I would be very glad if you would sign your name to your letter. I am always "open" for constructive criticism. I welcome it. In fact, I will consider you my friend if you will write me in this way.) Well, it is entirely as to how you want to express yourself in the matter. A "negative resolution" is considered more emphatic and more definite than just voting down a resolution to ACCEPT the offer of a gift. Indeed, a member has as much right to offer a resolution in the negative form as in the positive form, and the only objection to a negative resolution is that it often confuses some members in regard to the effect of a negative vote.

Question 4—We are in doubt as to the correctness of our article on "Quorum." We have a membership of over 150. I would say, though, in bad weather we have an attendance of about 30, and we have our Quorum in our by-laws provided for by using the words "the number present." Is that correct?

Answer—The Quorum refers to the number present, and not to the number voting. The Quorum of any deliberative assembly with an enrolled membership (unless the by-laws provide for a smaller Quorum) is a majority of all the members. In all ordinary societies the by-laws should provide for a Quorum as large as can be depended upon for being present at all meetings

when the weather is not exceptionally bad. The only business that can be transacted in the absence of a Quorum is to take measures to obtain a Quorum to fix the time at which to adjourn, and to adjourn, or to take a recess. I believe that a stated Quorum of a smaller number than those you may expect in bad weather would be advisable.

While I am writing on "Quorums" may I say this on the side, that many of the chapters make their Quorums for their executive board too small in number. Recently, a set of by-laws came in to me with 15 members on the executive board, and the Quorum for this board was put down as three. Now, the executive board had to vote on the names of applicants. This being the case, a majority of three is two. It means then that two members of the board may vote on the name of an applicant (two being the majority) and out of a large board of 15, two have the right to determine whether an applicant shall be accepted or not. The complaint came in that many names were not accepted by the board and the chapter lacked new material, and I could well understand that. Under those circumstances, I would raise that Quorum to eight members, which would give a majority of five the right to vote upon the name of an applicant.

Question 5—I have been reading with a great deal of interest your pages in the August number of our National Magazine, and I realize now that portions of our own chapter by-laws are somewhat in conflict with Robert's rules of order and with national by-laws. For instance, we have "two negative votes disqualifying applicant for membership in this chapter."

"The board of management at its meeting in April shall elect a nominating committee whose duty it shall be to nominate a candidate for each office to be filled at the annual meeting. Additional nominations may be made from the floor, provided the consent of the nominee shall first have been obtained. If there is more than one candidate for any office, election shall be by ballot." This is our by-law as it stands today. Now, at our last election, our regent did not ask if there were nominations from the floor, and finally some member arose and asked if there were other nominations, and if not, she would move the report of the nominating committee be



Half-Forgotten Romances of American History

John Hancock-Dorothy Quincy

BY ELISABETH ELLICOTT POE

SOMETIMES when a modern American wishes to put his signature to a paper he will say: "Wait until I place my 'John Hancock' on this." Usually he does not realize that he is referring to a historical incident.

For John Hancock, as he signed the Declaration of Independence in huge letters and became quite properly the first of the signers as president of the Continental Congress, remarked: "There, I guess King George can read that without spectacles." That large signature on the precious document, now in its marble shrine in the Library of Congress, but soon to be removed to the new Archives Building, can be seen today, in fading ink, truly, but attesting in every letter and line of the colonial notable.

From the gallery of the Continental Congress as he signed that paper looked down with wifely pride and joy his lovely wife, Dorothy Quincy Hancock, one of the belles of old Boston. What a picture of colonial gentry they must have made together, Hancock, picturesque in his black satin small clothes, his brocade waistcoat and attractive coat, and Dorothy a dashing figure in silks and satins and the feminine embellishments.

John Hancock, valiant, high spirited, an ideal presiding officer, came to his position as the scion of a family that had served church and state well in the colony of Massachusetts.

Even as other eminent men of New England, he came of a preaching line, the grandson and namesake of the Rev. John Hancock, for more than half a century minister at Lexington, where the shot for freedom was fired that "was heard around the world."

On the Rev. John Hancock's home in Lexington is a bronze tablet today on which are written these words: "Here John Hancock and Samuel Adams were sleeping on the night of the 18th of April, 1775, when aroused by Paul Revere."

But it is not of the Rev. John that those

words are written, but of his grandson, John Hancock, the patriot.

The patriot, John Hancock, was the son of the Rev. John Hancock 2d. His father, at the time of his birth in 1737, was pastor of the Church of the North Precinct, of the town of Braintree, afterward the town of Quincy.

Young John Hancock had as chum during his boyhood in Braintree, John Adams, son of the village shoemaker and farmer. The Adamsees wanted their John to go to Harvard and be educated as a minister. Little did they dream that he was to become the second President of a Republic, then unborn.

College education was not for the preacher's son, however, for the Rev. John Hancock died and left his widow very little with which to educate her two boys. But an uncle, Thomas Hancock, a prosperous Boston merchant, took a liking to John and he adopted him legally. He was fond of the lad, sent him to the Latin School in Boston, and then on to Cambridge to learn the higher education in the sacred precincts of Harvard.

Uncle Thomas demurred at Widow Hancock's wish that young John should follow in the clerical footsteps of his father and grandfather. When John graduated from Harvard at 17, he entered his uncle's business in Boston. He was a tall, handsome fellow and much in demand at balls and parties, and could cut a pretty figure in a minuett.

Uncle John gave him a trip to Europe the next summer to complete his education through travel. In England John Hancock attended the funeral of King George II and the coronation of King George III, little thinking the while that some day he would have a part in snatching the brightest colonial jewel from the crown of England.

When John Hancock was 27 his uncle died and left him nearly a half million dollars, making him one of the richest men in the country.



Naturally he was regarded as a great catch in Boston town. But he remained heart whole and fancy free until one night at a ball he met a girl again whom he had known when they were in their teens.

It was Dorothy Quincy, daughter of a famous Massachusetts house, well educated and accomplished and a great belle on her own part.

After a time the disgruntled other suitors of "Dorothy Q," as she was familiarly called saw that John Hancock was to be as successful in love as he had been in business. Their engagement was announced and they were married and opened Hancock House, one of the show places of the town at the time.

Meantime the clouds of revolution crept on and on. John Hancock, serving in the Massachusetts Legislature, made a mark in statesmanship that sent him as a delegate to the Continental Congress and later into the president's chair of that historic body. His life with "Dorothy Q" was idyllic, and she, without a quiver, agreed with him that he must sign the Declaration of Independence that might cost him not only his life but his fortune should the King prove victorious over the rebellious colonies.

The revolution over, John Hancock became Governor of Massachusetts. Hancock House was once more the scene of official and residential gaiety. Just before Washington was inaugurated President, he visited Boston and a curious struggle took place between him and Hancock, who was Governor.

"It was all a question of etiquette," writes one commentator. "Which should make the first call? Each side played a waiting

game, and at last Hancock's gout came in as an excellent excuse and the country was saved." Washington called at Hancock House and was regally received. As Hancock himself wrote of the occasion, "The entire Genteel portion of the town was invited to my house, while on the sidewalk I had a cask of Madeira for the common people."

In the last year of his life he got into financial difficulties as treasurer of Harvard College. But after his death in 1793 his loyal widow insisted on paying the interest and then the principal on the amount of his assumed deficit in that post.

Old John Adams remarked of him later on that "John Hancock was a clever fellow, a bit spoiled by a legacy, whom I used to know in my younger days."

"Dorothy Q" mourned him sincerely and long. Toward the end of her middle age she married one of Hancock's associates in business, a certain Captain Scott, master of a brig, who, in true nautical fashion, declared after his marriage: "I have embarked on the sea of matrimony, and am now at the helm of the Hancock mansion."

Dorothy Quincy Hancock lived to ripe old age. She was an attractive looking woman, as she had been as a girl, high bred, and high spirited, and always dressed with great care and an ornate elegance. When Lafayette was last in this country in 1824 he made an early call upon her, and the once youthful chevalier and unrivalled belle met as if only a summer had passed since their social interviews during the perils of the Revolution. She was as attentive to taste in dress in her very last days as when in the circles of fashion.

Journey Home

(Continued from page 600)

Then on again into New York until the twenty-fifth.

The funeral train moved slowly on up the Hudson.

As they drew near Albany the light of the setting sun was shining gloriously from behind the Catskills; and there in a natural amphitheater, before a screen of encircling pines, appeared a tableau of solemn beauty.

Sweet strains of music filled the air, and, before a magnificent flag, draped in mourn-

ing, there a woman knelt, holding in her lifted arms, a crown.

Thus it was, on and on, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, the traveler went his weary way mourned by his Nation in its voiceless grief.

The sad procession reached Chicago the first of May.

Two days later, Springfield.

Abraham Lincoln had at last come home. Life's long journey done.

The great troubled heart at peace.

"He is not dead, he doth not sleep, he hath awakened from the dream called life."

ANNA CROCKETT HOOVER.

Genealogical Department

BY LUE REYNOLDS SPENCER

Genealogical Editor

NOTE: All letters pertaining to this department should be addressed to the Genealogical Editor, Memorial Continental Hall, Washington 6, D. C. Personal letters should be addressed to 713 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

VICTORY and Home again! As these glad tidings echo throughout the world the satisfaction of having had a large part in bringing this about can be enjoyed by thousands of our D. A. R. members from our beloved President General to the newest chapter member!

Among the many unusual services rendered was that of Mrs. Virginia Schur (Commodore Meinard A.) of San Diego, California, D. A. R. State Librarian, who is also an enthusiastic genealogist.

From the *American Magazine*, October 1945, page 139, and the San Diego newspapers, we learn that for three years she has tuned in daily on a Jap short wave broadcast, listened and took notes from messages of more than 25,000 prisoners of war and relayed this information to their mothers, wives, or sweethearts throughout the United States.

These broadcasts were, of course, censored and invariably told of the good treatment they were receiving from their captors, but many a prisoner so worded his message that the real situation was disclosed.

One Navy man wound up his broadcast that all was well, that they were well treated and well fed by saying, "If the Navy asks you, tell them we're fine; if the Army asks, you, tell them too. But above all don't forget to Tell it to the Marines!"

Johnny LaChaba, a Santa Isabel Indian, after one of these laudatory broadcasts said: Don't forget Johnny LaChaba "agonoia." Mrs. Schur called an Indian agent who told her that Johnny had told them not to forget he was "a damned liar."

These broadcasts were put on at intervals, so Mrs. Schur stayed close to her radio many hours each day and night. In this she was greatly assisted by her daughter, Virginia, who also became much interested in this voluntary service and together eased the fears and anxieties of thousands of families, many of whom had not heard from

these prisoners for months or even years and several had been reported "Missing in Action."

Mrs. Schur has kept up her interest in genealogy and while waiting between messages has completed many ancestral lines. Her New England ancestry is through the Ellsworths, Weeks, Balch, Eversole-Darling, Maxson Crandall, Kellogg and others, and her Southern lines include the Baines, Terrall, Wingfield, Butler, Nekon, and just now she is diligently seeking Penelope Jones, born 1776, who married Peter Burford Terrall. Who knows Penelope?

* * *

As a direct result of a query published in this department in June 1945, signed by Mrs. C. C. de Gravelles of New Iberia, Louisiana, Mrs. Voris Rariden Norton of New London, Missouri, National Vice Chairman of Genealogical Records, demonstrates what can be done through the "Good Member" policy of helping those who do not have access to the records they desire. At our request, Mrs. Norton explains just how and where she obtained this information. The result of her research on the Riddle lineage will follow in this and in subsequent issues. Since Monroe County, Missouri, was cut from Ralls County in 1831 and Mrs. de Gravelles's ancestor had died in Monroe prior to 1835, I made a search of the Probate records and did uncover a Robert Donaldson, and the "Riddle" data that has such a far-reaching extent.

I first went to our Probate office, checked the Index Book, Will Records Books, Probate Record Books, and then the original papers in the estate settlements. (Wills are not always of record in the Probate office, many not recorded there will be found in the Deed Books in the Recorder's office.) These estate settlements are interesting to the historian as well as to the genealogist and the "family sleuth." The

inventories reveal the station in life of the family, whether or not they cared to read, operated a mill, ferry, farmed, were lawyers, doctors, or merchants; also often tell the migration of a family. Some of the old papers fairly glisten with the sand—the silica—with which the still legible ink was dried, for they used “sand shakers” in the early day. I have a feeling of “kinship” when I read the name of the child who wanted and obtained the Family Bible at the sale of personal property, and woe betide the family—in my mind—who lets an outsider obtain it. The early assessment records are in the office of the County Clerk, where I also paid a visit, and where the early poll lists were examined. From these you can see whether your ancestor voted for “Jackson, Adams, Crawford or Clay”, and the first time they were assessed or voted.

Then I went to the Office of the Circuit Clerk and Recorder of Deeds to check the Deed Index, and from this the Deed Record Books. The Marriage Records, also in this office, come in for a search, as well as any suit, criminal or civil. The Treasurer of the County has the tax books; you can locate the property, real, personal and mixed from these records.

RIDDLE

Mrs. Susannah Riddle died intestate in Ralls County, Missouri, in 1849. She had property which consisted of money, received as one next of kin to the late Michael Hopton Clements of London, England. Michael Nourse of Washington, D. C., was a cousin of her children which numbered five: James N. Riddle (was he named James NOURSE Riddle? See page 10, these notes. NDN.), William N. Riddle, David H. Riddle, Catharine B. (Riddle) Stone, John N. Riddle (who pre-deceased his mother, he having died in Ralls Co., Mo., in 1845).

The son James N. Riddle, in 1851 was of Martinsburg, Va. The son William N. Riddle had been in St. Louis County, Mo., and Wheeling, Berkley Co., W. Va., but in 1851 was of Martinsburg. The son David H. Riddle was at one time Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Pittsburg, Pa., while the daughter, Catharine B. Riddle was evidently the wife of Wlm. Stone, the Administrator of Mrs. Susannah Riddle's estate, and of Ralls County, Mo.

A deed states that William N. Riddle's wife was Elizabeth.

The son John N. Riddle was born in Martinsburg, Va., in Jan. 1803, and on March 26, 1828, he married Susan Tabb of Martinsburg, who was born Sept. 1802; they came to Missouri in 1836. John N. Riddle died April 4, 1845, and his widow died Aug. 14, 1875.

John N. and Susan (Tabb) Riddle had the fol-

lowing children, order of birth not known: Joseph N. Riddle, died in 1859, Ralls Co., Mo.; Martha Susan Riddle, born Martinsburg, Va., Dec. 11, 1828, married in Ralls Co., Mo., on Apr. 18, 1854, Samuel M. Elliott; William Tabb Riddle (note D.A.R. Mag., June 1945, p. 332); Catharine B. Riddle (called Kate); Mary M. Riddle m. John Stone; Elizabeth F. Riddle; Lavinia A. Riddle; David H. Riddle (perhaps the David Riddle who m. Virginia A. Gentry and lived at Vernon, Texas.)

In 1895, William was a Texas farmer; Katie lived in Texas as did Elizabeth, Lavinia and David; Joseph and Mary were deceased and Martha Susan (Riddle) Elliott lived in Ralls County, Mo.

In May 5, 1845, Martha S. Riddle and William T. Riddle were over the age of 14 and chose William N. Riddle their guardian; while Catharine B. Riddle, Joseph N., Mary, Elizabeth F., Lavinia A., and David H. Riddle were under the age of 14. Martha Susan Riddle was the eldest child, according to sketch of Samuel M. Elliott.

See data attached.

Descent of William Tabb Riddle. (See National Historical Magazine, June 1945, pages 332/3, query signed by Mrs. C. C. de Gravelles, New Iberia, La.)

The following Riddle data is taken from: Records of Probate Office, Ralls County, Mo.; Ralls County, Missouri, Deed Records; Ralls County, Missouri, Marriage Records; Marion, Ralls, Pike Cos., Mo., Biog. Record, p. 458. C. O. Owens Co., Chicago, 1895.

By NELL DOWNING NORTON

(Mrs. Voris Kariden Norton),

National Vice Chairman,

Genealogical Records Committee,

Central Division, N.S.D.A.R.

New London, Mo., June 1945.

Mrs. Susannah Riddle died in 1849—William Stone appointed Administrator on Nov. 5th, 1849. She left the following 5 heirs: James N. Riddle, William N. Riddle, David H. Riddle, Catharine B. Stone and the heirs of John N. Riddle, deceased.

In the settlement of her estate: she received, as one of the next of kin of the late Michael Hopton Clements, of London, England, the sum of \$13, 157.77.

Feb. 28, 1850—Two Powers of Attorney certified by Notary Public, renouncing administration in Great Britain. Letter in the file from Mickl Nourse, Washington City, dated Nov. 25, 1853, addressed to Col. William Stone, mentions as his (Nourse's) Cousins: James, William and David Riddle, Cousin Catharine and the heirs of the late John Riddle, with affectionate remembrance to Cousin Catharine.

Deed Records show that in June 30, 1835, Wlm. N. Riddle was of the City of Wheeling and State of Virginia when he bought land; March 25, 1851, shows William N. Riddle and Elizabeth his wife of the County of Berkley and State of Virginia, this deed stating that William N. Riddle had before resided in the County of St. Louis and State of Missouri.

Papers in the estate file show that in 1851 James N. Riddle was of Martinsburg, Va., as was also William N. Riddle, and that David H. Riddle was of Pittsburg, Pa. Another paper states that

David H. Riddle was Pastor of the Presby. Church at Pittsburg, Pa.

Another paper shows they paid the West Ely Presbyterian Church, Marion County, Missouri, \$250.00. This was signed by W. N. Riddle; Jas. N. Riddle; D. H. Riddle and Catharine B. Stone.

Marion, Ralls, Pike Cos., Mo., Biog. Record (1895) shows that the son of Mrs. Susannah Riddle, *John N. Riddle, was born in Martinsburg, Virginia, in January, 1803; his wife was Miss Susan Tabb, likewise of Martinsburg, who was born in Sept. 1802; they married March 26, "1818" (this should be "1828", since their eldest child was born Dec. 11, 1828. NDN), and came to Missouri in 1836. John N. Riddle died April 4, 1845, and his widow, Susan Riddle, died Aug. 14, 1875. According to estate papers of John N. Riddle and of his son Joseph N. Riddle (who died in 1859) the 8 children of John N. and Susan (Tabb) Riddle were: Martha Susan Riddle (m. Saml. M. Elliott); William Tabb Riddle; Catharine B. Riddle; Mary M. (or N.) Riddle; Elizabeth F. Riddle; Lavinia A. Riddle and David H. Riddle; and the son Joseph N. Riddle who died in 1859.*

From the foregoing it would seem that Mrs. Susannah Riddle—kin to Michael Hopton Clements, of London, England, an heir next of kin—was the mother of: James N., William N., David H., Catharine B. (Riddle) Stone, and John N. Riddle, dec'd; that John N. Riddle married Susan Tabb and had the following children: Martha Susan (Riddle) Elliott, William Tabb Riddle, Catharine B. Riddle, Mary M. (or N.) Riddle, Elizabeth F. Riddle, Lavinia A. Riddle, David H. Riddle, and Joseph N. Riddle (order of birth not known).

The above, no doubt, is the ancestry of the William Tabb Riddle who married in Monroe County, Missouri, Feb. 8, 1853, and died in 1906 in Bentonville, Arkansas, as given in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, N.S.D.A.R., June 1945; documentary proof of which is found in the Ralls County records.

Attached are data as copied by me on this Riddle family.

NELL DOUNINE NORTON

(Mrs. Voris Rariden Norton).

(Details of the research in court records will appear in the December issue. L.R.S.)

* * *

Among the many valuable records on file in our already over-crowded library is "Emigrants from Scotland to America, 1774-1775," copied from a loose bundle of Treasury Papers in the Public Record Office, London, England, compiled and indexed in the London office of Viola Root Cameron, Genealogist, 57 Chancery Lane, London, and 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y., 1930.

Listed are names, former residence, age, occupation, to what port or place bound, on what account and for what purpose they go.

In the list from Feb. 3 to Feb. 10, 1774,

Port Greenock, among the couple hundred names are:

Jno. Drummond, from Paisley, 19, weaver, to N. Y.

James Spence, Paisley, 25, cartwright, to N. Y.

Mary Howet, Glasgow, 25, spinster, N. Y.

Archibald Scott, Glasgow, 25, tailor, N. Y.

Jno. Tanyhill, Glasgow, 19, farmer, N. Y.

Robt. Tanyhill, Glasgow, 25, farmer, N. Y.

Jas. Cunningham, Paisley, 42, weaver, N. Y.

Elizabeth, his wife, Paisley, 40, spinster, N. Y.

Elizabeth, his dau., Paisley, 20, spinster, N. Y.

Catherine, his dau., Paisley, 18, spinster, N. Y.

Donald, his son, Paisley, 16, weaver, N. Y.

James, his son, Paisley, 14, weaver, N. Y.

William, his son, Paisley, 12, weaver, N. Y.

Sarah, his dau., Paisley, 5, N. Y.

John Spence, Paisley, 29, weaver, N. Y.

Margaret, his wife, Paisley, 27, spinster, N. Y.

Hugh McLellan, Paisley, 17, spinster, N. Y.

This is followed by a report of the examination of emigrants from the Counties of Caithness and Sutherland on board the ship, *Bachelor of Leith*, bound for Wilmington, North Carolina.

"William Gordon saith he is age 60 and upwards, by trade a farmer, married, hath six children who emigrate with him, with the wives and children of his two sons, John and Alexander Gordon. * * * Have two sons already settled in Carolina (reasons given in detail pertain to the raising of rents * * * is an old man and lame). All these things concurring induced him to leave his own Country in hopes that his children would earn their bread more comfortably elsewhere."

Among these detailed items that will be of special interest are records of William McKay, William Sutherland, John Cattanock, Elizabeth and Donald McDonald, John McBeath, James Duncan and others.

Hector McDonald, age 75, married, a farmer, hath three sons who emigrate with him, John, Alexander and George. From 27 to 22 years old. Also two grandchildren, Hector Campbell, age 16, Alexander Campbell, age 12, who go to their mother, already in Carolina. * * * Intends to go to North Carolina. (He gives details of low prices, high rents, and describes the excessive price of corn to the consumption of it in the distillery.)

Among other names listed as going to Carolina were: Hugh Matheson and a sister Katherine, George Grant, William Bain; Alexander Morrison, age 60, married, hath one son and a servant maid, who emigrate with him.

The book contains 117 pages with hundreds of names, is well indexed and will prove of special interest to those of Scotch ancestry.

* * *

Another fine "Relief of Boston" list sent in by Mrs. Millie Church McKeever of Pasadena, California, who has a supplemental paper accepted on this record for Samuel Church.

A copy of the subscription list of donors of Bristol, Rhode Island, to the "Relief of Boston", 1774, published in Munro's History of Bristol, R. I., 1880, page 197, 198.

	£	s.	d.
William Bradford	6	0	0
Daniel Bradford	1	0	0
Anthony Vandoorn	0	6	0
Richard Smith	0	6	0
John Howland Jr.	0	6	0
Jeremiah Ingraham	0	15	0
Benjamin Bosworth	0	18	0
Nathan Munro	0	12	0
Stephen Wardwell	0	6	0
Stephen Smith	0	15	0
Jonathan Diman	0	6	0
William Lindzey Jr.	0	7	6
Thomas Swan	0	6	0
Joseph Wardwell	0	6	8
Josiah Finney	0	12	0
Mark Anthony DeWolf	0	6	0
Lemuel Clark	0	6	0
James Smith	0	6	0
Joseph Pratt	0	3	0
Peter Church	0	18	0
John Norris	0	6	0
William Pearse	0	15	0
James Munro	0	4	6
John Glover	0	12	0
Jonathan Glover	0	4	6
Joseph Diman	0	3	0
Samuel West	0	2	4
Simeon Bullock	0	1	0
James Noonings	0	3	0
Thomas Jethro	0	1	2
N. Hix West	0	3	0
William Coggeshall	1	4	0
Jeremiah Diman	0	9	0
Hezekiah Usher	0	12	0
John Waldron	0	18	0
Simeon Potter	7	4	0
John May	0	6	0
Jonathan Russell	0	9	0
Nathaniel Smith	0	6	0
Charles Munro	0	1	6
Josiah Smith	0	6	0
Samuel Church	1	6	0
Richard Pearse	0	6	0
Benjamin Smith	0	15	0
Daniel Lefavour	0	6	0
Joseph Russell	1	4	0
John Howland	0	6	0
Loring Peck	0	12	0
William Holmes	0	6	0
Mary Paine	0	6	0
William Munro	0	18	0
John Coomer	0	9	0

	£	s.	d.
William Throope	0	7	6
Jeremiah Finney	0	12	0
Ebenezer Blake	0	3	0
Thomas Peck	0	3	0
Hezekiah Munro	0	6	0
Joseph Reynolds	0	18	0
John Usher	0	12	0
Nathaniel Cary	0	18	8
John Burt	1	0	0
Josiah Cushing	0	6	0
Nathaniel Fales, Jr.	0	12	0
Samuel Throope	0	6	0
Jonathan Peck	1	4	0
Nathaniel Pearse, Jr.	0	6	0
Joseph Lindzey	0	6	0
Joshua Sandford	0	6	0
Nathaniel Pearse	0	18	0
Shearjashub Bourne	0	18	0
Samuel Oxx	0	6	0
Nathaniel Fales	1	10	0

* * *

Through the personal efforts of Mrs. M. A. Lester, 414 East 52nd Street, New York City 22, New York, we have this most valuable contribution to our unpublished records.

LAWRENCE CO. ALABAMA MARRIAGE BONDS 1818-1823

COPIED BY MEMORY A. LESTER, MAY 1942

- Alex McAlester to Martha Alexander, May 25, 1818.
Elijah Stover to Delphina Logan, ? 1818.
Chas. Teller to Nancy McCane, Aug. 21, 1818.
Jas. Alexander to Mary Wallace, ? Aug. 1818.
Jas. Little to Nancy Logan, June 2, 1818; mar. by Alex McClanahan.
Henry McNutt to Anna McNamee, Sept. 22, 1818.
Robert Templeton (girl's name not given), Nov. 19, 1818.
Wm. McNutt to Betsy Irwin, Nov. 25, 1818.
Jonathan Elam to Clarissy Isbel or Jishbel, Nov. 22, 1818.
Thos. Gest to Nancy Rane, Nov. 6, 1818.
John McBride to Letha Clark, Dec. 3, 1818.
Hana (?) Hamilton to Nancy Breedlove, Aug. 2, 1819—Jas. McDaniel, J. P.
Jas. B. Reneau to Rachel Lowery, July 19, 1819.
Edmund Rucker to Jane Brown, Aug. 19, 1819—Jos. Moore, J. P.
John Broadstreet to Eliz. Miller, Oct. 15, 1818—Jas. Doyle, J. P.
Geo. Rodgers to Polly Evans, Feb. 10, 1820—Nathaniel Norwood, J. P.
Thos. Pearson to Polly Hart, Feb. 1, 1820.
Martin Young to Nelly Waller, Jan. 30, 1820.
Robt. B. Olliver to Sarah Johnson, Sept. 19, 1819.
Lynch McKinney to Susannah Wade, Feb. 2, 1820.
Allen Smith to Leah Kennedy, Apr. 13, 1819—Obediah Waller, J. P.
Jas. H. Owens to Luch Easley, Dec. 2, 1818.
John B. Cobb to Martha W. Thomas, Mar. 9, 1819.

- Millington Easley to Nancy Plant, Aug. 28, 1818.
 Henry Smith to Nancy Kennedy, Apr. 8, 1819.
 John Gragg to Sarah Bigham, Sept. 24, 1818.
 Nathaniel Norwood to Sally Koget (?), Dec. 22, 1819.
 Wm. Whitworth to Polly Easter, Aug. 13, 1819.
 John Sharp to Rebecca Gallaspie (Gillespie?), Aug. 5, 1819.
 Joab W. Kirkland to Eluisee (Eloise?) Hodgell (?), July 22, 1819.
 Jas. Rives to Milly Barton, Oct. 6, 1818.
 Wm. R. Young to Sarah McClain (Sally McLean), June 24, 1819.
 Archibald Trimble to Margaret H. Glass, Sept. 9, 1819.
 Wm. White to Catherine Miller, Sept. 29, 1819.
 Maberry Plant to Sally Easley, Oct. 12, 1819.
 John Stephenson to Sillar Randolph, June 29, 1819.
 Geo. W. Moore to Eliz. Rucker, Jan. 20, 1820.
 Wm. Davatt to Nancy Amonet, Dec. 24, 1819.
 Ivor (?) Busby to Jenny Nolan, Dec. 3, 1818—
 Wm. Pettus, J. P.
 Phayette (Fayette?) Brown to Martha Bartharth (?) Watson, Nov. 23, 1819.
 Thos. Crayton to Betsy M. Daniel, June 4, 1818—
 Ezekiel Thomas, J. P.
 Daniel Easley to Eliz. Plant, Oct. 13, 1819.
 Jesse Roberts to Polly Dobbins, Feb. 4, 1819—
 Jas. McGaughy, J. P.
 Jas. Harder to Sally W. Jonson, Sept. 20, 1819.
 John Kenney to Permelia Stephens, Nov. 4, 1819.
 Rees P. White to Susannah Carroll, May 18, 1819.
 John D. Farley to Polly Harris, Oct. 29, 1819.
 Peter Ganzer to Eliz. G. Varner, Sept. 13, 1819.
 Jas. H. Johnstone to Lucinda Bigham, Sept. 28, 1819.
 Robt. H. Brashers to Sally L. Rhea, Apr. 16, 1819.
 Jas. Elam to Jemima Laughlin, Jan. 6, 1820.
 Thos. Davison to Jane Elliott, Jan. 2, 1820.
 Elijah Graham to Rachel Hereld, Apr. 28, 1820.
 Benj. Armstrong to Lucinda McCoy, Jan. 1, 1820.
 Thos. Johnson to Patsy Caps, Feb. 27, 1820.
 Wiley Patrick to Fanny Burford, May 25, 1820.
 Jabez Jesbell to Patsy Bigham, June 22, 1820.
 John McKenney to Nancy Ross (?), Mar. 30, 1820—Clinton Nowell, J. P.
 Martin Lay to Nancy Garrison, Dec. 20, 1819.
 Jas. Webster to Agnes White, June 13, 1820.
 Wm. Brown to Jane Stover, June 29, 1820.
 Wm. Erwin to Mima (?) Young, May 30, 1820.
 Geo. Elam to Jane Brumby, May 25, 1820.
 Esson or Epison Neal to Polly Lloyd, Mar. 11, 1820.
 Ransom Nicholas to Phoebe Gillam, Feb. 27, 1820.
 Richard Fortune to Nancy Russell, Apr. 18, 1820.
 Milton McClanahan to Dorothy Keyes, Mar. 9, 1820.
 Aron Allen to Deedama (?) Hester, Apr. 2, 1820.
 Timothy Foringer to Rhoda Scott, July 5, 1820.
 Geo. Brazil to Catherine Reneau, Jan. 23, 1820.
 John S. White to Eliz. Ellis, Apr. 20, 1820.
 Stokeley D. Massingale to Sally Blassingame, Sept. 5, 1820.
 Nathan White to Deborah York, Sept. 21, 1820.
 Michael Finney to Eliz. T. Craig, Mar. 23, 1820.
 John McKinney to Mary Spradlin, Jan. 5, 1819.
 Benj. Toms (?) to Martha Davis, Oct. 3, 1820.
 Gainer Bracken to Sussannah Rives, Sept. 7, 1820.
 Philip Hall to Catherine White, Oct. 19, 1820.
 John D. Blair to Clarissa Finesta Leech, Oct. 24, 1820.
 Hugh M. Rodgers to Serena Hartgrove, Oct. 12, 1820.
 Jas. H. McGaughy to Patsy Norton, Feb. 21, 1820.
 Jarrard (Gerard?) Dutton to Charity McDaniel, Feb. 14, 1820—by Stephen Penn, Minister of the Gospel.
 John P. Johnson to Mary Harrall, Oct. 19, 1820.
 Saml. M. Perry to Margaret O'Bannon, Dec. 7, 1820—by A. Tate, Minister of the Gospel.
 Thos. Talbot to Rachel Guiss or Guess, Dec. 7, 1820.
 Jesse A. Ivy to Trecey or Lucy Woodlridge, Dec. 7, 1820—by Jesse Butler, Minister of the Gospel.
 Elisha Stover to Betsy Alley, Mar. 26, 1821—by John Birdwell.
 Tollerson Hampton to Margaret Irwin, Dec. 16, 1819.
 Jas. Searcy to Martha A. Boothe, July 18, 1820—by A. Sale, Minister of the Gospel.
 Edward Parker to Eliza F. Gooch, Dec. 21, 1820—Alex. Sale, Minister of Gospel.
 Richard Day to Eliz. Penn (or Purn), Nov. 30, 1820.
 Jabez Hind (?) to Polly Roberts, Dec. 28, 1820—Linz Hardegrove, J. P.
 Jas. Evans, Jr., to Pherryba (?) Elam, June 30, 1820—A. Sale, M. G.
 Daniel Wade to Charlotte Boothe, July 6, 1820—A. Sale, M. G.
 Albert F. Keeble to Sarah M. McCulloch, July 13, 1820—A. Sale, M. G.
 John R. Frost to Bethalma (?) Blagg, Aug. 3, 1820—A. Sale, M. G.
 Geo. T. Allen to Anne Conley, Dec. 28, 1820—A. Sale, M. G.
 Benj. Sandlin to Polly Buncham or Bancham, Jan. 18, 1821.
 Robt. Carpenter to Rebecca May, Feb. 7, 1820—Jesse Butler, Minist. Gosp.
 Isaiah Brown to Jane McNamee, Dec. 12, 1820.
 John Brown to Polly Black, Dec. 23, 1820.
 Wm. Garrett to Caroline W. Sale, Nov. 15, 1820—Jesse Butler, M. G.
 Moses McDaniel to Betsy McLain, Mar. 27, 1821.
 Jones Hawkins or Harris to Polly Simpson, Oct. 26, 1821.
 Wilson Parish to Nancy Morris, Apr. 15, 1821.
 Joseph Whitson to Lucinda Irby May 27, 1821.
 Jerry Fry to Levey (?) Yates, May 11, 1821.
 David G. Scroggins to Marta Breedlove, Apr. 12, 1821—R. M. White, J. P.
 Sampson Essary (?) to Sally McVay, Jan. 14, 1821.
 George Yates to Cynthia Fry.
 Jacob Smith to Edna Stephens, Aug. 2, 1821.
 Abraham Bayles to Louisana Stone, Aug. 23, 1821.
 Jas. or Janus Johnson to Matilda Fears, Feb. 1, 1821.
 Peter Little or Tuttle to (?) Lensley or Tensley, June 10, 1821.

- Hugh Sutton to Catherine Roberts, July 12, 1821.
 Bluford Williams to Polly Woodward, Aug. 9, 1821.
 Thos. Russell to Peggy Croly, Dec. 13, 1820 or 21.
 Nimrod Morris to Delina Parish, Apr. 15, 1821.
 Westwood W. James to Catherine C. Owens, May 16, 1821.
 Geo. W. Rose to Julia Pitt, Mar. 25, 1819.
 Howel Wren to Frances Leywood, May 25, 1821.
 Wilson Goodwin to Jane Bearden, May 31, 1821.
 Jonathan O. Norwood to Priscilla Atkinson, Sept. 27, 1821.
 John Simmes to Mary Ann Dalrymple, Nov. 23, 1820—by Rev. Abner Smith.
 Jesse Garranger to Malinda Borand, June 25, 1821.
 Daniel Fraser to Barbary H. Johnson, Sept. 13, 1821.
 Philip Thurkill to Eliz. Carter, June 13, 1822.
 Stephen Bennett to Amanda E. Stovall, Dec. 27, 1821.
 Lewis (?) Landers to Mary Lee, Jan. 10, 1821—by Rev. Abner Smith.
 Preston Bowling to Cintha McWhorter, Jan. 29, 1821—by Rev. Abner Smith.
 John Moore to Jane Carter, Nov. 15, 1821.
 Jacob Pitt to Eleanor McDaniel, June 28, 1821—by Hugh Weir, J. P.
 John Terry to Sarah May, Jan. 29, 1822—by Jesse Butler, M. G.
 Metcalf de Graffenreid to Dorothy Pearsal, Mar. 17, 1821—by Rev. Lewis Garrett.
 John W. Blackwell to Hannah Varner, Apr. 6, 1821.
 Richard Gest to Jane McKinney, Sept. 13, 1821.
 Wm. Stephenson to Ruthie Henderson, Jan. 24, 1822.
 Andrew Suggs to Polly Bolin, Mar. 10, 1822.
 Wm. Jones to Cynthia Reese or Rose, Mar. 14, 1822.
 Saml. Mobley to Mariah Wren, Mar. 14, 1822—by Jesse Butler, Methodist Minister.
 Peter Puryear to Nancy Glass, Mar. 18, 1822.
 Jordan R. Olds to Patsy Waller, Mar. 16, 1822—by Alex. Sale, M. G.
 John S. Clary to Sally Reed, July 4, 1822—by Danl. Briggs.
 Wm. J. Clary to Martha Gage, July 4, 1822—by Danl. Briggs.
 Noble R. Ladd to Maria Woodfin, July 4, 1822—by Hugh Barr, M. G.
 Isaac A. Cherry to Eliz. Miller, July 19, 1822.
 Robt. Elliott to Eliz. Elliott, July 25, 1822—by Hugh Barr, M. G.
 Lewis Bolt to Eliza Hodges, Aug. 9, 1822.
 Francis D. Smith to Nancy Doyle, Aug. 10, 1822—by Jesse Butler, M. G.
 Riley Johnson to Eliz. Neal, Aug. 10, 1822—by Jesse Butler, M. G.
 Allen McCrary to Phoebe R. Young, Aug. 27, 1822.
 Obadiah S. Davidson to Eleanor Carpenter, Sept. 5, 1822—by Alex. Sale, M. G.
 Wm. D. C. Jones to Rachel Benylon (?), Sept. 12, 1822.
 Jas. W. Liman or Linam to Caroline Littleton, Sept. 16, 1822.
 Magnus S. Teague to Jane B. Davis, Sept. 19, 1822.
 Allen W. Simms to Eliz. McClanahan, Sept. 19, 1822.
 John Stone, Jr., to Lucinda B. Stone, Oct. 8, 1822.
 James H. Foster to Narcissa H. Saunders, July 2, 1821.
 Nihholas T. Grimes to Eliz. Teasley, Oct. 14, 1821.
 Fletcher Taylor to Louisa W. Fuller, Nov. 12, 1822.
 Nathan Gragg to Sarah Camp, Nov. 21, 1822.
 Henry Fort to Mary W. D. Gray, Dec. 5, 1822.
 David W. Hunter to Maria Lutch or Leetch, Dec. 10, 1822.
 Charley Pierson to Sophia Vanerson, Dec. 24, 1822.
 Robt. L. Wilson to Anne Hartgrove, Dec. 19, 1822.
 Robt. Bransford to Jane Gardner, Dec. 26, 1822.
 John T. Johnson to Eliz. W. Hervey, Apr. 25, 1822.
 Joseph O. Hale to Letitia Hammond, Sept. 12, 1822.
 Saml. W. Echols to Eliz. Hatley, Dec. 7, 1822.
 Reuben T. Lightfoot to Gilley Meredith, Dec. 31, 1822.
 Thos. Nate (?) to Mary Farley, Dec. 24, 1822.
 Jesse Davidson to Catherine Davidson, Jan. 30, 1823.
 John Garrett to Martha C. E. Williamson, Jan. 23, 1823.
 Wm. Davidson to Jane Bigham, Feb. 13, 1823.
 Charles Brooks to Derrish (?) Cornelius, Jan. 27, 1823.
 James Harris to Mary Shaw, Jan. 16, 1823.
 Guilford Gibson to Susan Sheets, Mar. 13, 1823.
 James Watson to Eliz. Coopwood, Mar. 6, 1823.
 Eli Willimson to Matilda Ferguson, Feb. 1, 1823.
 John Bradford to Rosanna Haas, Aug. 20, 1823.
 James Pruet to Maria Carter, Dec. 24, 1822.
 John Couch to Margaret Thomas, Feb. 15, 1823.
 James Patton to Deery (?) McWhorter, Feb. 22, 1823.
 Lewis B. Tully to Sarah Chaffin, June 29, 1823.
 Saml. D. Pace to Susan H. Kyle, July 6, 1823.
 Gideon Goode to Nancy Fulton, June 9, 1823.
 James Alexander to Betsy Sheffield, July 6, 1823.
 Adam Castleberry to Jane Henry, Aug. 12, 1823.
 Hardy Hampton to Sarah May, Sept. 4, 1823—by J. Brooks.
 Walter Matthews to Polly Underwood, Sept. 11, 1823.
 Wm. Earp to Betsy Vaughan, Sept. 21, 1819.
 John McNutt to Silphy McNamee—no date.
 Chas. Wilkins to Nancy Jones, Aug. 21, 1822.
 John Priest to Nancy Green, Sept. 15, 1822.
 John W. Wade to Susanna Hunter, Oct. 3, 1822.
 * * *
- MARRIAGE BONDS IN MASON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, MAYSVILLE, KY.**
 Copied by Mrs. Wm. W. Weis, Limestone Chapter, D. A. R.
 (B—bondsman; F—father; M—mother; W—witness)
- Ballinger, W., and Violet Craig, Mch. 30, 1808.
 Daniel Hillman, B.
 Barnes, Robert, Jr., and Anna Nichols, Feb. 25, 1808. Jas. Collis, B.

- Bassett, Elijah, and Eleanor Ennis, Feb. 2, 1808.
Nicholas Ennis, bro., B.
- Beatty, David, and Emla (Euls?) Pickerell, May 9, 1808. Samuel Pickerell, B.
- Bennett, John, and Elizabeth Hopper, Nov. 15, 1808. Berryman James, B.
- Berry, Wm. C., and Nancy Musgrove, May 23, 1808. Ascal Owens, B.
- Berry, Wm. F., and Ann Berry, Apr. 6, 1808. Enoch Berry, B.
- Boyce, Abraham, and Elizabeth Callen, Jan. 23, 1808. Wm. Callen, B.
- Broderick, James, and Abi Corwine, Feb. 13, 1808. Ezekiel Forman, B.; Aaron Corwine, F.
- Cash, John, and Betsey Burroughs, Dec. 27, 1808. Benj. Burroughs, B.; Nathan Sidwell, Jr., W.
- Calvin, Vincent, and Sarah Pool, Jan. 9, 1808. Luther Calvin, B.; John Pool, F.
- Carter, John, and Ellenor Morris, Apr. 28, 1808. Ellenor Morris, Sr., M.; Moses Frazee, B.; Elizabeth Frazee, W.
- Cheesman, Wm., and Mary Berry, May 12, 1808. John Senteney, B.
- Clarke, John, and Nelly Ryan, Mch. 16, 1808. Micheal Ryan, B.
- Collins, Thomas, and Polly Kennard, Mch. 23, 1808. Jonathan Kennard, B.
- Cooper, Samuel, and Mary Maxwell, Mch. 9, 1808. Jas. Lounsdaile, B.; John Cooper, F.
- Cruson, King, and Orphey Browning, Oct. 25, 1808. Jacob Peddicord, B.
- Davis, Thomas J., and Margaret McIlvain, May 27, 1808. Amos G. Davis, B.; Polly McIlvain, M.
- Davis, Charles, and Clarissa Viers, Jan. 12, 1803. Edward Viers, B.
- Dawson, Robert D., and Jane Lucas, Dec. 30, 1808. Samuel Lucas, B.
- Donovan, Gilbert, and Fanny Crawle, Apr. 14, 1808. Kenner Crawle, B.
- Dooran, Ezekiel, and Eve Hardbargain, Jan. 3, 1808. Mary Becker, B.
- Dunham, Samuel, and Elizabeth Pickrell, July 7, 1808. Josiah Drake, B.; Samuel Pickrell, F.; Wm. Holton & John Smith, W.
- Fenton, John, and Sally Field, Apr. 16, 1808. Enoch Fenton, B.; Wm. Fenton, F.
- Forman, Ezekiel, and Dolly Wood, Feb. 17, 1808. Marshall Key, B.
- Fulton, Joseph, and Elizabeth Bennett, Jan. 25, 1808. Jesse Bennett, B.
- Harris, Robert, and Malinda Dennis, May 31, 1808. John Dennis, B.
- Helvey, Peter, and Mary Hunt, Feb. 21, 1808. Thos. Marshall, B.
- Hoolen (or Hooten) Geo., and Lydia Downing, Aug. 13, 1808. John Downing, B.; Nathan Sidwell, Jr., B.
- Johnston, Jacob, and Anna Masterson, Apr. 19, 1808. Jonathan Masterson, B.; John Masterson, F.
- Jones, Thomas A., and Martha Sullivan, Oct. 24, 1808. John Sullivan, B.; Griffith Jones, F.
- Jones, Thos. White, and Nancy Pritchett, Sept. 29, 1808. Jos. Pritchett, B.
- Keith, Anderson, and Mary Doniphan, Oct. 28, 1808. Marshall Key, B.
- Kendall, Wm., and Polly Laney, Oct. 10, 1808. Elijah Mastin, B.; John Laney, F.
- Kilpatrick, Hugh V., and Mary Henson, Feb. 25, 1808. Wm. Reed, B.
- King, Davis, and Nancy Mayhall, Nov. 13, 1808. Timothy Mayhall, B. (Nancy King certifies her son, David King, was born in Greenbrier Co., Va., Apr. 22, 1785.)
- Lamar, James, and Sally Bruah, Nov. 17, 1808. Isaac Bruah, B.
- Laster, Uriah, and Barbary Copp, Dec. 13, 1808. Chas. Rogers, B.; Jacob Kopp, consent.
- Lee, Daniel, and Mary Byers, Nov. 7, 1808. Jeremiah Martin, B.; Wm. Byers, F.
- Level, Ezekiel, and Nancy Wood, Aug. 2, 1808. Ben Wood, B.
- Lorton, Wm., and Lovey Riggins, Nov. 10, 1808. Jas. Lorton, B.; John Riggins, B.
- Malott, Peter, and Sary McGowan, Aug. 22, 1808. Harkey McGowan, B.
- Mills, John Tillery, and Margaret McFaddin, Sept. 30, 1808. Cornelly McFaddin, B.
- Morgan, Wm., and Ann Wheeler, Mch. 17, 1808.
- Murrow, Samuel, and Frances Ramey, May 31, 1808. Jas. Whaley, B.
- Oliver, Thomas, and Betsey Jarvis, Nov. 10, 1808. Solomon Jarvis, B.
- Owens, Asael, and Ann Jarvis, July 26, 1808. John Owens, B.
- Pace, Gray, and Elizabeth Wilson, July 12, 1808. Wm. A. Wilson, B.
- Patterson, Francis, and Margaret Rose, Aug. 6, 1808. John Rose, B.
- Paul, Daniel, and Betsey Cumber, Nov. 3, 1808. Richard Barton, B.; Sary Paul, M.; Jas. Cumber, F.
- Pickerell, Richard, and Barbara Cook, May 10, 1808. Benj. Bledsoe, B.; Daniel Cook, F.; Andrew Cook, W.
- Prather, Thomas, and Sary Wells, Sept. 3, 1808. Samuel Wells, B.
- Pritchard, Joseph, and Elizabeth Kirk, Apr. 18, 1808. Richard Kirk, B.; Benj. Kirk, consent; Zephaniah Watson, W.
- Price, Veazey, and Winniford Marshall, May 21, 1808. David Bunnell, B.; Wm. Marshall, F.
- Quaintance, James, and Sary Logan, Dec. 26, 1808. John Logan, B.
- Reid, Walker, and Ann Tebbs, Oct. 24, 1803. Marshall Key, B.
- Rinker, George, and Rebecca Craycraft, Apr. 5, 1808. Reuben Craycraft, B.; Thos. Craycraft, F.; Abraham Dawson, W.
- Shepherd, John, and Rachel Wells, Dec. 13, 1808. John Burkitt, B.
- Shields, Jonathan, and Sally Daily, Sept. 22, 1808. John Daily, B.
- Simpson, Solomon, and Nancy Johnston, Feb. 17, 1808. Hugh Johnston, B.
- Slack, John, and Mary Kehoe, Sept. 7, 1808. Henry Sidwell, B.; Mary Kehoe, M.
- Smith, Berryman, and Elizabeth McFadden, Aug. 31, 1808. Connelly McFadden, B.
- Summers, Jesse C., and Sally Griffith, May 4, 1808. Abraham Hufpt (?), B.
- Swain, James, and Hannah Williams, Aug. 9, 1808. Utey Combess, B.; Archibie Williams, F.
- Waldren, Henry, and Priscilla Thoroughman, Aug. 22, 1808. David J. Waldren, B.
- Weisiger, John K., and Sary Baird, Dec. 19, 1808. David Baird, B.
- Wells, John F., and Margaret McFadden, Oct. 13, 1808. (In old marriage book.)
- Youngman, Jesse, and Amy Dicks, Nov. 26, 1808. John Reeves, B.; Geo. Dicks, F.; John Monohan, W.

Queries

Queries must be typed double spaced on separate slips of paper and limited to two queries (a) and (b) of not more than sixty words each. Add name and address on same line following last query. Queries conforming to above requirements will be published as soon as space is available.

The purpose of this section of the Genealogical Department is mutual assistance to those seeking information on same or related families.

Correspondence regarding former queries cannot be answered by this department since no information is available prior to June, 1938, after which date all is published. Requests for names and addresses of members "who have joined under service of a Revolutionary soldier" should not be sent to this Department since we do not have access to those records.

K-45. (a) Bragg.—Wanted names of the daughters of Thomas Bragg who served in the Revolutionary War from Virginia. Sisters of General Braxton Bragg and who each of them married.

(b) Cope.—Was James Cope of Washington County, Virginia, who came into Kentucky around 1800 in the Revolutionary War? If not, who were his parents? Mrs. W. E. Bach, 163 Bell Court West, Lexington, Kentucky.

K-45. (a) Horton.—Wanted names of parents of Gardner Horton, born New York State about 1796.

(b) Stone-Horton.—Wanted names of parents and place of birth of Phebe Stone, born about 1796, married Gardner Horton. Mrs. William Purdy, 11 Wilson Street, Winchester, Massachusetts.

K-45. (a) Austin-Downing.—Wanted names and information of parents of David Austin, born March 12, 1797. Also parents of Olcha Downing Austin, born March 21, 1800. Olcha married David Austin October 5, 1820.

(b) Morgan-Sayer.—Wanted names and information of parents of Rawley Morgan, born 1802, Zenia, Ohio. Also parents of Eliza Sayer, born 1806, in New Jersey. Rawley and Eliza married September 14, 1823. Mrs. N. O. Richards, Box 752, Ontario, Oregon.

K-45. (a) Roach.—Wanted names, dates, and places of birth of parents of John Daniel Roach, who died in 1837 in Dallas County, Alabama. He was a farmer and lived in or near Charleston, South Carolina, from about 1810-1816. Married Elizabeth Cato. In 1811 twins, Thomas and John J. Roach were born. Sarah Roach was born 1816. Will recorded in Selma, Alabama.

(b) Cato.—The parents of Elizabeth Cato were William and Sarah Cato. Where in Monroe County, Alabama, are they buried? Give dates of birth and death. Will of son, William M. Cato, recorded in Selma, Alabama. Mrs. P. C. Fair, 530 Louisiana Street, Mansfield, Louisiana.

K-45. Davis.—Who was William Davis, who with Obediah Davis (son?), age 14 years, settled in Green County, Caesar's Creek Township, Ohio, in 1814? His ancestry, maiden name of wife, and list of children desired. Mrs. W. R. Shaw, 404 Indiana Street, Neodesha, Kansas.

K-45. (a) Pritloe.—Would like any data and history of the John Pritloe whose daughter Judith married 6/6/1716 to Abraham Sanders in North Carolina.

(b) Walton.—Would appreciate any history of the descendants (if any) of the daughters of George and Mary Walton of old Perquimans County, i.e., Mary Bell, Sarah Copeland-Outland, Jemima Toms or Esther Walton if she married. Birth dates 1775 to 1788/9. Mrs. George E. Hine-man, P. O. Box 386, Dighton, Kansas.

K-45. (a) Miller-Purkapile.—William Riley Miller, born October 11, 1808, died Hamburg, Iowa, 1876, married Elizabeth Purkapile, born May 26, 1807, died Iowa 1889, married October 3, 1830, by William Trout, M.G. Springfield, Illinois. Both lived between New Salem and Petersburg, Illinois. William Riley Miller had a sister Susan who married Eldridge Renshaw, lived in Hancock County, Illinois, in 1850.

(b) Were Susan and William Riley Miller children of William Sloan Miller, son of Revolutionary War Soldier Francis Miller, living in Greene County, Illinois, in 1840? Has anyone list of grandchildren of this soldier? Desire data of parents of Elizabeth Purkapile Miller and William R. Miller. Was William Trout a Quaker minister? Tessie James Miller, 100 North West 24th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

K-45. (a) Mahan-Bennington.—Want parentage and ancestry of Rev. Jacob Mahan, born 1769 in Virginia, married Martha Bennington, dau. of John and (?), his wife. Also records of her father's service in the Revolution.

(b) Curtis-Rhodes.—Want parentage and ancestry of Jephtha Curtis, who lived in Winchester, Virginia, about 1780. Also data of his wife, Polly Rhodes, whom he married about 1795, near Pittsburgh, Penn. Settled near Manchester, Ohio. It is believed that his parents lived in Boston, Mass. Mrs. John H. Harris, 1419 University Ave., Lincoln Park 25, Mich.

K-45. (a) Penn-Rowles.—Want the name and information of parents of Elizabeth Penn of Virginia, who married Major George Rowles, who was born in Accomac, Virginia. They both are buried in Bolivar Heights, Virginia. They had seven children.

(b) King-Pegues.—Want the names and information of parents of Eliza King of South Carolina (born 1806) and married John Murray Pegues of Marlboro, South Carolina. Mrs. J. C. Pegues, 610 Poplar Street, Greenwood, Mississippi.

K-45. (a) West.—Wanted the dates of birth and marriage, deaths, of Major Thomas West and wife. Who was his wife? Elizabeth Blair? They lived in Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky. Give names of their children. Two—Major Thomas West, Jr., and John D. West, are known.

(b) Who were the parents of Major Thomas West, Sr.? who came from Virginia to Paris, Bourbon County, Kentucky? And give names of other children. Mrs. Grace West Baynham, Williamsburg, Missouri.

K-45. (a) Lewis-Booker.—Want dates of Richard Lewis, born November 1, 1747, and of Caroline Booker, his wife, birth dates of their children, same of Mary Graham, wife of Walker Lewis and their children. These Lewis' are descendants of John and Lydia Lewis of Ireland and Virginia.

(b) Moore-Reeves.—Wish information and

dates for Austin Moore and Amy Elizabeth Reeves and their children. (Of Virginia and North Carolina) Mrs. John T. Watkins, 604 North Spence Street, Hammond, Louisiana.

K-45. (a) Coggsell.—Wanted, Mitchell ancestry and Revolutionary War Service: Doctor Joseph Coggsell, born in Goshen, Connecticut. Was at taking of Cornwallis, married Nancy Mitchell in Loudon County, Virginia. Moved to Kentucky. Youngest child, Elizabeth, born 1781. His widow married Captain Samuel Derrixiou of Delaware.

(b) Tomlinson.—Want ancestry of Jesse Tomlinson born in Allegany County, Maryland, August 1795, married Mary McFarlan, Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1818. Had a brother, William, married Alice Ward in 1813. Nancy Sumner Miller, The "Pines", West Lebanon, Indiana.

K-45. (a) Gordon-Boyle.—Wanted, ancestry and dates of Elizabeth Adelaide Gordon, who married George Boyle, lived in St. Croix, Danish West Indies. Son, Joseph William Boyle, born 1825, came to New Orleans, Louisiana, where he married, 1848, his cousin, Pauline Adrienne, daughter of his father's brother, James L. Boyle, born 1784, and Celestia Taney. Married Clarke County, Georgia, 1810. Lived Norfolk, Virginia, also.

(b) Jones-Poindexter.—Wanted ancestry, etc., of Gabriel Jones, born Essex County, Virginia. Captain in Navy during Revolution. Died Culpeper County during war. Married. Was he related to Gabriel Jones, the "Valley Lawyer"? Was brother of Lucy Jones, wife of Thomas Poindexter (will probated 1796), parents of John Poindexter, clerk, Louisa County, and grandparents of his son, William Green Poindexter, of Goochland, Virginia? Mrs. William Green Poindexter, 409 River Road, Greenwood, Mississippi.

K-45. (a) Simmerman.—Wanted the names, together with any other information, of the parents of Anna Margaretha Rinehardten (different spellings) who married George Christopher (Stophel) Simmerman about 1774.

(b) Wanted the names, together with any other information, of the parents of Mrs. Katy Kleiss (Kleist, Clyde, etc.), who married Phillip Simmerman about 1800. Miss Anna E. Simmerman, 728 Second Avenue, Gallipolis, Ohio.

K-45. Edmunds.—Information on Bolling Edmunds; Alice Edmunds married Austin Wright; Jennie Wright married Lavendar London; Martha London married John Hunt Pomplin (Nelson County) all of Virginia. John Hunt Pomplin had sister Sallie Ann and brother Alexander. Children's names were Alice Edmunds, Lelia Cheatwood, Martha Hunt, Mary Alexander, Malissa Bell, Lavendar London, William Overton and David C. Mrs. Emma Gatlin Watkins, 425 East Michigan Avenue, McComb, Mississippi.

K-45. Shepard.—Wanted names, dates and places of birth of parents of George Shepard, wife Mary Staplin, born 1798, either at Westfield, Massachusetts, or Turin, New York. Had a daughter, Sophia. Mrs. K. L. Hatch, 302 Chamberlin Avenue, Madison 5, Wisconsin.

K-45. (a) Boon.—Parentage of Matthias Boon, 1st cousin of Daniel, born 7/20/1786 in Southampton County, Virginia. His wife, Margaret Joyner, born 6/8/1787, in Northampton County, North Carolina, married in North Carolina in 1807 and lived there until 1824, when he sold property and moved to Madison County, Tennessee.

(b) Have their death dates and birth dates of their children: Henry, Allen, Sarah (Gillis), Matthias, Allen, Mary (Mayo), Margaret (Bryan), all born in North Carolina, and John J. and Daniel M., born in Tennessee. Mrs. Margaret Boon Thomas, 1416 Eslava Street, Mobile 19, Alabama.

K-45. (a) Slaven-McClure.—Data on Charles Slaven (Slavens), who died in 1871, Pike County, Ohio. Grandson of John Slavins of Tyrone, Ireland, born 1722, came to Virginia, 1742, married Elizabeth Stuart (Stewart), 1748, died, "Meadow Dale," Highland County, Virginia, 1781. Served in Revolutionary War—left seven sons: William, John Jr., Isaiah, Reuben, Daniel, Stuart, Henry. Which one of these was father of Charles? (58)

(b) McClure.—Margaret McClure was wife of Charles Slaven of Pike County, Ohio. Died there 1884 or 5. Want data as to place and date of her birth and marriage to Charles and her parent's ancestors. Did any serve in the Revolutionary War? Mrs. Madge King, 732 East Street, Grinnell, Iowa.

Editorially Speaking...

DEAR CONTRIBUTORS:

"THERE is music in the autumn" someone has written.

This year the autumn has had unusual glories of color and serenity.

Perhaps it was because peace had come at last to a war-weary world and the horrors of conflict had vanished.

We must all of us make that peace secure in any way that we can.

I think all of us will have the real spirit of Thanksgiving in our hearts this year. To count our mercies is easy this time.

So in these lovely autumn days that are as Thomas Nelson Page wrote, "days like the smile of God," let us rejoice anew this Thanksgiving time.

Here in the noble group of D. A. R. buildings in your nation's capital it is a pleasure to labor in the quiet spacious rooms, so replete with memories of your glorious past and alive with vibrant promises of your future.

There is drama in the stories of the achievements of your chapters and members all over the country. I only wish we had the space to print everything that comes into my office.

That cannot be, of course, particularly while the news print shortage still prevails. But we can hope for brighter days in this regard some time next year.

Meantime keep your items within the required length. Three hundred words for chapter reports, 500 words for committee reports and not more than 700 for state conferences.

All copy must be received not later than the twentieth for publication two months from then. Matter that comes in later than the twentieth of each month is subject to three months' delay. These arbitrary dead lines are not originated in this office but our printers must have this much leeway in order to get us out on time—that is before or during the first week of each month.

Now as to photographs and cuts. Please do not send them until you have written in and found out whether or not we will be able to illustrate your item or report.

There is a charge of \$6 for any cut made for the magazine. But do not send this

DEAR SUBSCRIBERS:

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR YEARS ago a brave band of men and women met together in Plymouth because "they found the Lord to be with them in all their ways and to bless their outgoings and incomings for which his holy name was to have praise forever to all posterity" and that day was Thanksgiving.

Each year we celebrate that day but never in all these years have we had more for which to be thankful than in this year of 1945. Peace has come to us, bringing home many of our dear ones, and we know those who must stay and "finish the job" and those who are going over to help them will be safe and free from the dangers of war.

Indeed we have found the Lord is with us in all our ways and we must follow the example of those men and women who "began to gather the small harvest and to fit up their houses and dwellings against the winter." Our small harvest is the work of our committees and no better way can we build up our houses than by assisting every chairman in the work she is trying to do.

Read her articles in the NATIONAL HISTORICAL MAGAZINE in order that you will understand exactly what is expected of you and so bring a true Thanksgiving to the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution.

Yours most cordially,

ISABELLE C. NASON,
National Chairman.

amount until you find out whether or not we can make use of your picture.

Please do not send a cut for publication after we have printed the story. That only makes confusion and they do not mean so much being printed separately as if they had appeared at the same time.

With cordial best wishes for a blessed Thanksgiving.

Faithfully your Editor,

ELISABETH E. POE.

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